New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Nobleman—The Lord Bury Affair.

W. Lyon Mackenzie's Agitation—Governor's Inquest, Curious Verdict—Decrease in Imports—Canada in the Paris Exposition, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1855.

An alleged public breach of good morals and common decency, on the part of Lord BURY, has been made the theme of indignant comment by a large portion of the Press. Lord BURY, eldest son of the Earl of ALBEMARLE, came to Canada about a year ago, in the closing days of Lord ELGIN's Administration—and, on Sir EDMUND HEAD becoming Governor General, was appointed His Excellency's Private Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In this capacity his conduct at times has been found fault with, as every public man's is liable to be—but being a young man of pleasing address, he enjoyed, until this recent affair, a very considerable degree of popularity—yielded more to the man than to the title—the Canadian people being so far [illegible] as to have little veneration for a hereditary aristocracy per se.

The charge now brought against Lord BURY, and which has completely changed the current of public sentiment regarding him, was to this effect. That he had gone on board a steamer, conveying from Quebec to the Saguenay an excursion party, which comprised some of the most respectable families of Quebec,—that he took on board with him a female of abandoned character, and that he shared with her his state-room, attempted to force her on the company, and seated her beside himself at the upper table of the steamer. The ladies on board, among whom was Mrs. HINCKS, wife of our late Prime Minister, resented this outrage, and at their request the Captain removed the woman from the table, Lord BURY leaving along with her. Assuming these to be the facts of the case, nearly the whole newspaper press animadverted with much severity on his Lordship's conduct, and demanded his immediate dismissal from the public offices he held in this country. One paper, an organ of the Government, went so far as to say that he had already read the sentence issued by the Governor—"Go home." This statement, however, was somewhat premature.

After maintaining silence for a week or two, Lord BURY at length confronted the storm by publishing a letter in which he denied the truth of all the statements that had been made. He says it is not true that he brought any person on board the steamer. He went on board alone, but gave up his state-room, which was the only place at his disposal, to a lady who was herself refused a state-room, and who was threatened with the indignity of being banished from the cabin. She remained in it in company with a female servant till the arrival of the vessel at Riviere du Loup. It was untrue that she went to the table of the steamer in his company, and that they were compelled to leave it, for she did not appear there at all. In conclusion he indignantly denies having offered or intended insult to the passengers, and says he cannot but think there are few to whom a defenceless woman would have appealed for protection in vain.

Such is Lord BURY's statement. Some of the newspapers profess to be satisfied with it—others consider that it does not fairly meet the charge. Meanwhile, a call has been made on those of the passengers who first gave currency to the story, to come forward and substantiate their statements, now that they have been denied, but as yet nothing further from them has appeared. It is at all events not the case that Lord BURY has been dismissed from his office by the Governor General, for within the last few days an official announcement has appeared with his signature attached in the usual way, of the intended sale of a large tract of land in the Northwest, recovered from the Indians under his Lordship's Administration. Speculators are delighted by this announcement, and probably his Lordship's private conduct will not be curiously inquired into any further.

W. LYON MACKENZIE is struggling hard to get up an agitation for the dissolution of the union between the two Provinces, but hitherto his efforts have not been attended with much success. Compelled from want of adequate support to discontinue his *Message* newspaper, he became at the close of the last session of Parliament, editor of the *Examiner*, an old-established [illegible] paper, started by Mr. HINCKS some twenty years ago, and which has generally been found in the vanguard of the Liberal party. In the columns of this paper MACKENZIE has, during the present Summer, been advocating his dissolution scheme with fervid earnestness. But this resource, too, has failed him, the proprietor having just sold the *Examiner* to the *Globe* newspaper, in which henceforth it is merged. The *Globe*, which is conducted with an enterprise not hitherto known in the newspaper history of Canada, has now a circulation of upwards of 16,000, and is daily issued on a sheet stated by its proprietors to be larger than that of any other paper on the continent of America, with one exception. It goes dead against MACKENZIE's views as to the dissolution, and being thus deprived of his organ, no other resource is left him than to commence a stump agitation, and he has accordingly announced a chain of lectures to be delivered on the subject at various places through the country. In this agitation MACKENZIE is throwing away his energies to no purpose, as he has done on many previous occasions. He means well, I have no doubt, and has been actuated in most of his agitations by purer motives than guide the course of many of our politicians; but he so easily allows himself to be run away with by a crotchet, that there is no party in the country which reposes in him any degree of confidence. Still, he has been useful to Canada. He succeeded in breaking up the power of the old [illegible] family compact, which used to govern Canada with a tight hand, sharing among themselves exclusively all the public honors and emoluments that were going. He succeeded in this, although in doing so he risked his life, and was rewarded with many years' exile. Since his return, also, he has been useful in applying a scorpion's whip to the backs of those of our public men who to secure their own personal aggrandizement have been tempted to swerve from the path of duty. For his services in this way he has many admirers throughout the country, but even they would be unwilling to trust much to his sagacity in attempting to conduct an important political movement.

In my last communication, I alluded to two inquests that had been held on the bodies of two men, alleged to have met with an untimely end at the hands of the doctors. One of those inquests was still proceeding when I wrote, but a verdict has since been rendered, which for its absurdity well deserves a place in the history of trial by Jury. It was proved that under the doctor's directions, a dose of morphia was administered to the man, of a size more than sufficient to account for his going off into a stupor, from which he never was aroused. Yet a majority of the Jury jumped to the [illegible] conclusion "that the man came to his death by drunkenness, hastened by the drinking of cold water." If the Jury were right in their verdict, the [illegible] is equally dangerous with the [illegible] of intemperance. The case excited great interest among the doctors, no fewer than from 20 to 30 of the profession being present during the greater part of the proceedings.

A statement has just been published of the imports into Canada during the six months ending 30th of July. As was to be expected from the dullness of the season, considerable falling off is shown as compared with the corresponding six months of 1854. In the first six months of last year, the total imports amounted to $[illegible], the duties paid on which were $2,[illegible]. In the first six months of this year the imports reached only to $[illegible], and the duties to $1,[illegible]. But, while there has been a great falling off in the importation of dutiable goods, the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty appear from the fact, that the value of Free Goods imported has risen from $1,[illegible] to $4,[illegible]. Montreal and Quebec are the ports at which a decrease in the importations has been chiefly observable. At Toronto, notwithstanding every adverse influence, there has been a positive increase of imports, as compared with last year.

Preparations are being made for the annual Provincial Exhibitions shortly to take place, one in Upper, the other in Lower Canada. That for Upper Canada will be held at Cobourg, on Lake Ontario, commencing on the [illegible] October. The prize list is ample, and a stirring competition among our farmers and mechanics is expected. The presence of the Governor General and other distinguished personages, will form an additional attraction. The high encomiums which have been passed on the appearance made by Canada in the Paris Exhibition, have made Canadians feel that they have reason to be proud of their country, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their position being now better understood, their progress will be more attentively watched in Europe than it has heretofore been. Canada fully expected to get the world's prize for wheat, but, by the last accounts, Van Dieman's Land, it seems, has outstripped her. E.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 7.

The accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth are of the same terrible description, and there is great suffering from famine as well as from pestilence.

Three thousand dollars was subscribed this morning at the counter of the *American*, making a total in this city thus far of about $17,000.

A load of provisions is sent down by steamboat daily.

A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore has been called for to-morrow to devise further measures for affording relief.

A Norfolk dispatch, dated last evening, says there were seventeen deaths in the Howard Infirmary during the 24 hours ending at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, and about fifty in private practice.

Thirty-seven bodies were buried in one pit in the Potter's Field on Wednesday.

Mrs. GEO. W. KEMP, Mrs. HENRY HOWARD, Mrs. JOHN SHUSTER, Mrs. THOMAS F. OWEN and Mr. JOHN SHUSTER, are among the dead.

Dr. GOOCH, of Richmond, Mr. JACKSON, a student of medicine from Washington, Mr. DODD, of Norfolk, Mrs. WILSON, and CHARLES SALOMON MORRIS, from Baltimore, are all extremely ill.

Drs. WEST, of New-York, NUNN, of Savannah, and SMITH, of Columbia, Penn., were attacked yesterday.

Mr. CHAVERCROFT, a student of medicine from Philadelphia, E. B. WALTERS, and several members of his family, are down. Mr. GATEWOOD, the agent of the Associated Press, is seriously ill.

Miss ANDREWS, of Syracuse, is better, and Rev. Mr. O'KEEFE, of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. WILLIS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. KIRKPATRICK, are all doing well.

Capt. EDWARDS had a relapse, but was again doing better.

There were between fifty and sixty patients in the Howard Infirmary, a large number in the Jalappi Hospital, and one hundred and eleven in the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

A most outrageous robbery was perpetrated by a fellow named MARKS, a Superintendent in the Howard Infirmary, who broke open the trunk of a lady recently deceased, and abstracted a large quantity of jewelry, all of which was subsequently recovered.

Among the deaths on Thursday morning were THOS. BOOTH, W. P. PARSONS, also YARRET and JOHN SMALL. The following new cases also occurred: AUGUSTUS COOK, the Mayor's assistant; Miss EUGENIA [illegible], LEON SCHIZANO, son of the French Vice Consul, &c.

At Portsmouth six physicians, mostly from the North, are sick. Dr. COLLINS, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, continues very ill; but of 18 employés at the Railroad Dépôt, when the fever broke out, only one remains alive.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Philadelphia, was taken to the Hospital on Thursday morning. Mayor FISK continues to improve.

There were in all, at Portsmouth on Thursday, about 450 cases. The number of deaths there during Wednesday was 25, and on Thursday, up to 2 P. M., between 10 and 12.

Mr. LEMAR, the Navy Agent, is sick, as well as some members of his family.

A boat load of provisions was sent down to Norfolk this evening, and a Committee of the City Councils, with fifty large tents and forty men to erect them, proceeded to Craney Island this evening. More tents will be sent down to-morrow to establish an encampment for refugees from the infected districts.

Subscription at Boston for the Yellow Fever Sufferers—The Slave Schooner.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 7.

Two thousand dollars have been contributed in this city for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers—part of which was forwarded yesterday.

Mayor SMITH has called a public meeting to arrange measures for securing further aid.

JAMES E. SIMPSON, arrested on the charge of fitting out the schooner *Mary E. Smith* as a slaver, has been discharged by the United States Commissioner.

A large meeting was held at the Exchange, to-day, in behalf of the Norfolk sufferers. ALPHEUS HARDY, Esq., who originated the subscriptions three days ago, forwarded yesterday one thousand dollars to Norfolk and Portsmouth. He has three thousand subscribed, and the balance will be forwarded immediately.

Mayor SMITH presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, and others. A large Committee was appointed to raise further subscriptions.

The President and the Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

Surgeon General LAWSON is to be dispatched to Fort Monroe to report upon the whole subject connected with the Quarantine there established, and on the question of the evacuation of the Fort, with reference to its occupancy by refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth, as requested by the Committee from those cities. The Hospital at the Fort is now filled with sick soldiers, principally raw recruits, whose disease is not yellow fever.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated COLES BASHFORD as their candidate for Governor, the vote being: BASHFORD, 124; E. P. HOLTON, 57; scattering, 5. C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot. Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions were adopted.

[NOTE.—The incorrect reading of the dispatch published Friday morning arose from a telegraphic blunder in writing "and Know-Nothing resolutions were passed," instead of "Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions were passed."]

Murder at Fletcher, Vt.

MILTON FALLS, Vt., Friday, Sept. 7.

During an altercation at Fletcher yesterday, between two men named CHASE and FULTON, the former was stabbed and knocked down by the latter, and died almost immediately afterwards. The quarrel was in reference to a whipping which FULTON had administered to CHASE's son, for taking a melon from his garden.

Fire and Loss of Life.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 7.

The house of WESLEY VANAMAN, Hamilton township, was destroyed by fire this morning. Two of Mr. VANAMAN's children, aged ten and eighteen years, ALBERT and ACHLEY, perished in the flames.

Railroad Extension.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, Sept. 7.

The first engine and tender passed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge this afternoon. The whole road will be opened and trains run through from New-York to Mauch Chunk by Tuesday next.

Western Grain in Transit for the East.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 7.

From reliable data it is estimated that there is now afloat upon Lake Michigan, bound to this port, not less than 188,850 bushels of wheat, and about 490,000 bushels of Indian corn.

The Burlington Catastrophe.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Sept. 7.

Mr. O. FISK, of Connecticut, who was injured in the recent Railroad accident, and had a foot amputated in consequence, died this morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 7.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, we have New Orleans papers of last Saturday, but they contain no news of importance.

Card from Mr. T. P. Healey.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The journals in giving the recent nominations of the United American Order, speak of a Mr. T. P. HEALEY as elected to the post of "Grand Sachem." Now, as my avocations are wholly literary, and my opinions by no means those of the Order, it will be doing me a double kindness to say that I am not the gentleman so elected. Your obedient servant,

T. P. HEALEY,
Of the Middle Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law,
No. 30 Leonard-street, Room No. 8.

Cases in which Ladies have been Sued for Breach of Promise.

A correspondent, who has been for many years a law reporter in our courts, sends us the following narrative of cases in which suits have been commenced against females for breaking their promises of marriage:

"I have known, within the last ten years, of three cases of breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiffs were men. About ten years ago a physician of some celebrity, residing in the eastern part of the City, married a widow lady of very elegant address and manners, and before the honeymoon was over, made the unpleasant discovery that himself and wife were sued by a cartman in their neighborhood, and the damages laid at $10,000. The declaration—for the code did not exist then—was as verbose as a special pleader could make it, and had an inconceivable number of counts in relation to the fickleness and the tergiversation of the lovely widow, and, sad to say, her lands and dollars. As the Doctor had then and now a brother who is an attaché of the Sunday press, the affair soon got wind, and when the day of trial came round, and the parties were arranged by the side of their legal advisers, there was certainly a marked dissimilarity in the outward appearance of the lady and her liege lord, when compared with her quondam lover, the cartman. This was the great point of the defence, and the eloquent and witty speech of Mr. GIRAUD on that fruitful theme, must ever live in the memory of those who had the pleasure of listening to it. Of course, the cartman could not make headway against such insurmountable disadvantages, therefore, the only verdict he obtained was, that it *served him right*, with the usual liberty to pay the costs. If my memory is correct, Chief Justice OAKLEY presided, and I know that the Court, on charging the Jury, fully recognised the right of a man as well as a woman, to bring such a suit and to recover, if the evidence would justify the Jury in saying "that a woman had either made such a promise without intending to keep it, or had, in the wanton spirit of mischief, so conducted herself towards a suitor as to leave on his mind an inference that she had accepted his offer of marriage. The Court also charged, that the damages must be—as in other cases—apportioned with regard to the wealth and standing of the parties, the expenses, if any, which had been incurred by the plaintiff, and, above all—what *Jeames Yellowplush* might call—the *feelinx* of the injured individual. The case was fully *reported in almost every journal of that day, and much* commented on by the legal and moral critics.

The other two cases I can cite did not reach a trial before the Court and Jury. One was brought up about the date of the first volume of the DAILY TIMES, in the Court of Common Pleas, under the code, by a young German, against a blue eyed *fraulein*, who had recently arrived here with considerable *silber*. After the lady had been served with the summons, as provided by the code, the attorney for the plaintiff applied to the Judge at Chambers, Mr. Justice DALY, I think, for an order for her to be committed to close custody, on the ground that she was a non-resident, and, moreover, that a breach of promise of marriage was one of those causes of action for which defendants could be so held. To this it was replied, that by a subsequent section of the code it was provided that no female defendant could be imprisoned. The learned Judge examined the code, and found that the codifiers had left one little breach unguarded in their care for the rights of the dear creatures, for it is there written, "except there is *prima facie* evidence that the defendant, if a woman, has perpetrated a willful or malicious injury."

The learned Judge, with a gallantry that does honor to his single blessedness, ruled that a refusal to marry a man—even after a promise made—was not a malicious injury! What would Poutie say to that?

I believe that decision terminated that promising litigation, for the lady obtained another husband—departed hence—leaving her *fiancé* to either bewail the loss of his damages, or get another *frau* from the next immigration from fatherland.

The third case I obtained yesterday from a gentleman of the Bar of this City, who informed me that he had quite recently instituted proceedings against a wealthy lady resident here, on behalf of a gentleman who had been most cruelly treated. The matter was compromised by the payment of some $400 or $500, and it would therefore be unfair to lay bare the particulars to the public eye.

Loss of the Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable—Reply to Captain Turner's Card.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday Capt. TURNER, of the steamer *James Adger*, has addressed to you a letter, contradicting an assertion made by me that owing to errors in sailing, ten miles of the Sub-marine Telegraphic cable had been wasted during the late unsuccessful attempt to lay it between Cape Ray and Cape North. This contradiction was accompanied by a certificate from Mr. CANNING, stating nothing that bore upon the question at issue.

I will proceed, Sir, to offer you the following irrefragable proofs that ten, if not more, miles of the cable were wasted by devious courses taken by the *James Adger*. Cape Ray and Cape North lie directly opposite each other on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at a distance of 63.05 statute miles. Between these points lies the Island of St. Paul's, the northeast point of which is 17½ statute miles from Cape North, and 45½ from Cape Ray.

The object of the Company being, of course, to proceed from one point to the other in as direct a manner as possible, it was important that the *Adger* should make all due allowance for currents, &c., and a course of west half-south, quarter-south, allowing for the variation in the compass, would have exactly hit the mark. That this course was not followed I will now make very evident. At Cape Ray there are headlands rising near 1,000 feet from the level of the sea. On St. Paul's Island the heights are between 660 and 790 feet in altitude. At Cape North the headlands are laid down from 900 to 1,000 feet. Now, if at the time the cable was cut, the *James Adger* was only 14 statute miles from St. Paul's Island, the Cape Ray headlands, being 31 miles distant, must have looked much less than half the height of the peaks of St. Paul's; whereas, in fact, their bases were distinctly visible, while the heights of St. Paul's appeared exceedingly low. We had at the time the cable was cut paid out that day 41 miles, which brought us, according to Captain TURNER, within 14 miles of St. Paul's, and increased the distance between Cape Ray and our vessel to 31 miles, yet the headlands 23 miles off looked nearly twice as large as the headlands supposed to be only 14 miles off.

Again. There is a lighthouse on the northeast side of St. Paul's, rising 260 feet above the sea. It is laid down on the Admiralty charts that this light is visible at any point within a circle whose circumference is six leagues or 19½ statute miles from that portion of the Island. If we had been, as Capt. TURNER states, only 14 miles from St. Paul's, this light would have been fully visible. As it was, the light was not at all to be seen; consequently we must have been more than 19½ miles from the Island when the cable was cut; so that our distance from Cape Ray was 26½ miles, and 41 *miles of cable had been paid out*. I leave you to infer whether there was not room for a waste of ten miles of cable here.

Captain TURNER has already called in Mr. CANNING as a witness in his favor. Why did he not induce Mr. CANNING to contradict the statement that ten miles of the cable were wasted? No man was in a better position for judging than Mr. CANNING, but curiously enough Captain TURNER does not avail himself of his opinion.

Allow me to assure Captain TURNER, through you, that personally I entertain for him the highest consideration; and that in the statement which a regard for truth compelled me to make, I did not in any way intend to wound his susceptibility.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

Quarrel between Captains on the Steamer James Adger.

From the Evening Post.

We understand that rather a serious quarrel occurred on board the steamer *James Adger*, on her late trip to Newfoundland, between the Captain of the steamer and Captain LOWER, one of the invited guests. During the violent storm which resulted in the loss of the telegraph cable, Captain LOWER discovered, as he thought, that the captain was steering out of his course, and had lost some nine miles in consequence.

He mentioned it to the captain of the steamer; the captain recommended him to mind his own business; he remonstrated; the captain ordered him below, under the custody of two sailors; the passengers met and remonstrated—only two taking sides with the captain of the *Adger*. Beyond this they could not do much, during the prevalence of the gale. Finally, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, they compelled the two captains to make mutual apologies, which they did, and thus the affair ended.

The facts of the case are very different from those above stated. In the first place, there was no such person on board as Captain LOWER. The gentleman referred to is Mr. LOWBER, a stockholder in the Telegraph Company. Mr. LOWBER was on board the *James Adger*, at the request of the Company, who had much faith in his experience and capacity, and as his interest in the success of the undertaking was naturally much excited, he, on several occasions, offered advice to Captain TURNER, when he thought that gentleman was pursuing a course likely to endanger the cable. It was on one of these occasions that Captain TURNER *threatened* to put Mr. LOWBER in irons, if he again interfered with him in commanding the ship; but no such measure as placing Mr. LOWBER under custody of two sailors was ever resorted to. A threat was merely held out, and as, of course, on board ship every one must bow to the captain, right or wrong, Mr. LOWBER submitted. These are the facts of the case, and the *Post* would have done well to have obtained better information before it made the affair public.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

Sixteenth Assembly District—The Whig Nominating Convention.

The Whigs of the Sixteenth Assembly District, composed of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, seem to be at loggerheads. They cannot agree on a candidate for Assembly. The General Committee, foreseeing the difficulty that has arisen, empowered the ten Delegates, composing the Nominating Convention, to elect an additional member to their body, in hopes thereby of facilitating the selection of a nominee. The Convention met at Thompson Hall a few evenings since, and, in accordance with the power granted them, proceeded to ballot for an additional Delegate. They could not select one, however,—two nominees were proposed, and each of them received five votes. Neither party would succumb, as on the election of the Delegate depended the nominee for Assembly. The Convention therefore adjourned and met again a few nights after, and made another effort to elect the extra Delegate, but in this they were as unsuccessful as before. In hopes of ending their troubles they, by unanimous consent, waived the election of Delegate, and proceeded to ballot for candidate for Assembly. But in this they also failed—one-half the Convention voting for WILLIAM ADAMS, of the Eighteenth Ward, and the other half for WILLIAM S. GREGORY, of the Twenty-first Ward. Several other ballots were held with a like result, and they again adjourned to meet last evening, when six ballots were had, but they all resulted alike—five and five.

The contention is one for men not principles. Mr. ADAMS was the Whig candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District last year, but was defeated; hence the Twenty-first Ward delegation declares that his renomination would be unsafe, by resulting again in defeat. They assert, too, that he would be opposed by all the police of the District. They are said to be of opinion likewise, that inasmuch as the last candidate was from the Eighteenth, the present one should be from the Twenty-first Ward.

The delegation from the Eighteenth Ward, on the other hand, contend that Mr. ADAMS is the "stronger man to run," that his defeat at the last election was owing to the factious opposition of a few malcontents who "run a stump," but that now Mr. ADAMS, if nominated, is sure to be elected. They add, *sotto voce*, that Mr. GREGORY, though a good Whig, is a new comer to the District, having but recently removed from the Fourteenth Ward, where he was defeated two years ago for the State Senate, and that the Eighteenth Ward, being a strong Whig one, should have the most to say in the matter.

However, neither party will succumb, and the only hopes of there being any regular Whig candidate from the District in the field at the next election, depend on the Convention uniting on a new man, which is will probably do at its next meeting.

The Whig Young Men's Committee.

A meeting of the above Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House, when there was had a somewhat lengthy discussion as to the admissibility of a motion to admit Mr. BELLOWS, who was lately expelled because of his connection with the manifesto lately issued denouncing the Whig party. It was finally agreed to allow the presentation of his name as a candidate for the vacant seat, subject to the decision of the Committee.

Republican Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last evening, J. G. HAVILAND, Chairman, and WM. H. BURR, Secretary. Messrs. JOHN J. BRADEN, CHARLES THOMPSON, and HART B. WEED, were appointed as a Committee to represent the Ward in the Central City Committee. A series of resolutions was adopted, eschewing compromises, upholding the Union, protesting against the extension of Slavery, and denunciatory of the Administration.

Twenty-second Ward Democratic Union Club.

This Club met last evening, at the National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, for the purpose of enrolling members and preparing to return their nominees at the approaching election. The present representatives of the Twenty-second Ward were denounced, as not being attentive to the interests of their constituents, but solely bent on making money for themselves. The Club deferred the nomination of candidates until they shall be more fully reinforced by the scattered elements of their party, and all the action they have yet taken is, to enroll members, receive their fees, and beat up for recruits.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law—The Astor House Case.

On Tuesday last, upon complaint of C. J. WARREN, Secretary of the City Temperance Alliance, Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, proprietors of the Astor House, were arrested for selling brandy in violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, as will be remembered, appeared before Judge OSBORNE at the Mayor's Office, and expressed their desire to be tried at the Special Sessions, which was granted, bail being given in the sum of $500.

Yesterday morning at the Tombs, the case came up for trial before Recorder SMITH. Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON were both present. Mr. CAPRON appeared on behalf of the Temperance Alliance, and Mr. DEVELIN for the defendants.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no offense was set forth in the affidavits upon which the complaint was made. The act of violation of the Prohibitory Law, therein charged, did not contribute an offense according to the decision of His Honor the Recorder and of the Supreme Court.

The Recorder said that though the affidavit might not be sufficient to amount to an action, as the parties were before the Court, it were will be thought to proceed with the case, as additional evidence outside the complaint might be adduced to make up the deficiency.

Mr. CAPRON said he did not anticipate that denial of the charge would be made by the defendants, as they virtually did do in their denial of any ground of action being set forth in the complaint. He supposed they would plead guilty to the charge of violation of the law, and base their defence upon the question of the constitutionality of the law alleged to be violated. He regretted, however, that two of his witnesses, most material in the case, were not present. He should be compelled, therefore, to ask an adjournment, that attachments might be sued out to compel their attendance.

The RECORDER—The attachments can be made at once, and their attendance compelled forthwith.

Mr. CAPRON said he should prefer as it was to have the case adjourned to another day. He was not fully prepared to meet the case as contested by the defense.

Mr. DEVELIN stated that he should not be able to be in attendance until two weeks from that time, and if the opposing counsel was willing to postpone the case until such time, he would consent to an adjournment.

The trial of the cause was therefore postponed to the time mentioned.

The affidavits upon which this action is brought are those of C. J. WARREN, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, and ROBERT J. COWEN.

The affidavit of Mr. WARREN sets forth, that on the 7th of July, according to his information and belief, in the bar of the Astor House, sundry persons were sold brandy in quantities of about a gill each; and that for the same were severally paid twelve-and-a-half cents each. It further sets forth, that the Astor House, of his own knowledge, has a bar and accessories thereto, and that within the bar are many decanters having liquids therein, resembling in color and appearance intoxicating liquors; and that divers persons partake of and pay for those liquids.

The affidavit of Mr. COWEN sets forth the fact of his having purchased a gill of brandy at the bar of the Astor House upon the 9th of July, and paying twelve-and-a-half cents therefor. These constitute the papers in the case.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made yesterday for intoxication was thirty, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	10
At the Jefferson Court, before Justice Davidson	13
At the Essex Police Court, before Justice Wood	7
Total	30

Robbery on Board the Isaac Newton.

Yesterday morning an extensive robbery was perpetrated on board the steamboat *Isaac Newton*, while on her way from Albany to New-York. The facts are as follows: The money belonging to the boat, amounting to $1,436, with $998 belonging to the Clerk of the boat, and $70 of the Steward's, in all $2,500, was deposited in the Captain's Office, in the drawer of a desk fronting the office window where the tickets are given out. About daylight the Clerk, W. H. COSGROVE, of New-York, who had slept in the office during the night, stepped aft for a few minutes, locking carefully the door as he left. Upon his return he immediately discovered the loss of the money. There was no indication of the window having been entered, and it was impossible for a person to reach the drawer containing the money from the outside. It is supposed some adroit thief, evidently on the lookout, entered the office by a skeleton key, or otherwise, in the absence of the Clerk. The alarm was soon given, and the steamboat upon nearing her dock, instead of landing rounded off the dock, when a small boat was dispatched for officers to come on board. Officers CROFT and WELCH, of the First Ward, came on board and immediately instituted a search for the recovery of the lost money. A thorough examination of the passengers was made, but with no clue to the whereabouts of the stolen funds. A Jew on board had in his possession $110 in bills, but the Clerk was unable to identify any of it as being a part of the money stolen. Upon the person of one of the passengers, giving his name as JOHN DUGAN, of Troy, was found a revolver. This man, together with a man calling himself JAMES HARRIS, known by the Officers as an old offender, were arrested and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, and subsequently brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's Office. Nothing, however, could be substantiated against either of them, and they were discharged. Of the stolen money $200 was in gold and the balance in small bills, mostly State money. Some counterfeit bills were among the number, and it is hoped may lead to the discovery of those perpetrating the theft.

Public Cartmen.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held last evening at MILLIKEN's Hall—JAMES MCLARNEY in the Chair. The Executive Committee, to whom were entrusted the subject of inquiry as to a breach of the rules of the Association, were called on, but three members only appearing, the business was postponed. The absent members were fined. Several new members joined the Society—one of whom, who had been ten years in the business, was refused, in consequence of having forgotten to bring his license. The monthly payments were then proceeded with, after which the meeting adjourned.

An Editor Assaulted—Capt. Rynders "Cows" on Mr. Tucker.

A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice WELSH at the Lower Police Court, against ISAIAH RYNDERS on the complaint of GIDEON J. TUCKER, the Editor of the New-York *Daily News*. In the affidavit made, it is alleged that RYNDERS called upon complainant at his office, and threatened to beat him the first time they met in the public street. The affair is said to have arisen from some remarks made in the *News*. The Captain is proceeding to extremities. He should be stab.

The Ferry Investigation Committee.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to investigate the charges against the Street Commissioner, were to have met yesterday at 2 o'clock. Councilman GRAY was up to time, and about twenty minutes past 2 the Chairman made his appearance. After waiting about ten minutes the latter said he could wait no longer, and adjourned the Committee to a future day, which will be duly notified.

The Accident at the "Times" Building—Funeral.

The funeral of the young man, WILLIAM H. TIMPSON, who died from injuries received by the accident at the TIMES building on Tuesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his mother, No. 190 Eldridge-street. The body was interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral expenses, as well as that of the other victim to the same accident, young STEVENSON, were borne by the proprietors of the *Observer*.

Columbia College.

Columbia College resumes its studies, as will be seen by the advertisement, on Wednesday of next week. Although the old trees are gone, and the green is now a dusty street, the College edifices stand loftily enough on a handsome terrace, cut off from the busy world below, and still devoted, as of yore, to good studies.

We hear that the incoming class is of goodly promise, both as to numbers and subjects.

Launch.

Messrs. LAURENCE & FOULKES launched from their yard, foot of North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, at 5 o'clock, the ferry boat *George Law*; and next Thursday, at the same hour, they will launch the ferry boat *George Washington*. These boats are intended for the new South Tenth-street Ferry Co. Engines and boilers from Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY.

A Preacher Turned Horse Thief.

From the Chicago Tribune, 3d inst.

On Saturday night, Officer FOX, in company with an officer from Kalamazoo, Mich., arrested at LEVI J NORTH's Circus, a man of clerical and dignified appearance, white cravat, black coat, etc., on a charge of horse stealing. It appears that this individual, who calls himself Rev. S. J. TAYLOR, and who claims to be a preacher in good standing in the Methodist Church, hired a horse and buggy a few days since at Kalamazoo, to take a short ride into the country to preach. After proceeding about ten miles, he drove the buggy into a ditch, and broke off one of its wheels, and then took off the harness from the horse, filled a bag with prairie hay to answer for a saddle, and mounting his steed proceeded on his way toward Chicago. While going through a tamarack swamp some distance below the city, he accosted a company of men who were amusing themselves in various ways, and riding up to them, exclaimed, in a loud and nasal twang:

"My fellow travelers to eternity! you no doubt are surprised to see a minister of the Gospel in this unhappy plight, bestriding a steed without a saddle, ah, and with nothing better than a blind bridle wherewithal to guide his steps, ah; but oh, my hearers, behold in me a representative of the true church, which despises pride, pomp, and circumstances, and sends forth its servants, like John the Baptist, to cry aloud and spare not, ah, and to preach in the wilderness, to eat locusts and wild honey, and to be despised and tormented of men, ah! Yes, my brethren, in me behold a man who cares not for the lusts of the flesh and the devil, ah, and who is now on his way to Chicago, ah, to preach, and to warn, and to affright that second Gomorrah, and to foretell to its inhabitants the fearful doom which awaits it, ah. Therefore, I beseech you, as many as are here present, to tell me the road to that city of the plain, ah, that I may rapidly reach it, and shake off the dust of my feet against it."

The men directed the preacher how to go, and he left them, and arrived here on Saturday. In the meantime, however, selling his horse and pocketing the proceeds. On Saturday night, he visited the circus, and, as we said, while enjoying the sports of the ring, was arrested and taken to the watch-house. On examining his person a quantity of [illegible], &c., were found upon him, and he offered to preach to the officers upon any theme they might select, which offer was declined. He was sent back to Kalamazoo yesterday morning, in custody of the officer who came after him.

FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The Weather and the Mortality—Arrival of Coffins—Unfavorable Condition of the Sick—Horrible Incidents—Arrest for Alleged Robbery.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

A windy night has been succeeded by a cold, rainy morning, adding [illegible] to the discomfort and danger of the sick, and perhaps increasing the malignity of the destroying pestilence. It is the prevailing opinion this morning that the mortality was not so great yesterday as on the previous days; there were only seven deaths at the City Hospital, and but [illegible] orders for coffins at the Howard Association Office. Thirty deaths would perhaps be a fair computation for the last 24 hours, a decided falling off, if correct, from the forty or fifty which are known to have taken place daily on the three and four preceding days.

The arrival of Mr. MYERS, from Richmond, yesterday, with 150 coffins, has remedied a most [illegible] want, at least for a time. Mr. MYERS deserves great credit for his energy and noble perseverance. Before he returned to Richmond on his errand of mercy he labored incessantly in the hospital here, rendering every service in his power to the suffering. All honor and praise attend him.

The accounts from the sick are not so favorable today. Sister BERNARD, of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was seized with the prevailing epidemic yesterday. She has been most devoted to her services, and has the sympathies and prayers of every good heart in the community.

One of the horrible incidents that sometimes characterize visitations such as that which has fallen upon this city was revealed this morning. A corpse that had laid unburied for eight days was discovered surrounded by the sick and dying. It may seem strange that such an event could happen, but it is no unfrequent occurrence to see whole families down and not a soul near them to give a glass of water, or even speak a word of comfort or sympathy. Persons are often found dead, not a soul having witnessed their illness or last agony.

An unpleasant circumstance transpired last evening, which has caused a great deal of excitement and [illegible]. A person from New Orleans, who has been acting a prominent part here, and who was appointed, on account of his activity, Superintendent of the Hospital, was arrested and lodged in prison on the charge of stealing one thousand dollars worth of jewelry from the house of Mr. LEWIS, during the illness of the family. What will be the result of this matter cannot at this moment be divined. A resort to a venerable gentleman called Judge Lynch is hinted at in various circles.

A Portsmouth letter in the Richmond [illegible] says:

The Physicians are quartered at two different places. Mr. WILSON, who lived in a very handsome [illegible] the bank, has given it to the Physicians, and it is now occupied by Drs. WEBSTER and WALTERS, of Baltimore; Drs. HOWLE and MCDOWELL, of Richmond, and Dr. KENNEDY, of Pennsylvania, and the balance are at the Crawford House. Mayor FISKE is improving. The disease appears to be of such a malignant form that the Physicians inform me it will yield to no treatment whatever, being the genuine African fever.

Further Relief for the Poor Sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The accounts received yesterday from Norfolk and Portsmouth of the increase of the pestilence, and the sufferings of the people, and of the funds of the Howard Association being nearly exhausted, appeal to the kind-hearted and the good among those who are spared from this calamitous visitation, for aid. Three thousand dollars were forwarded yesterday to Norfolk, of which Mr. SAMPSON sent one thousand, and Mr. [illegible] two thousand. A conference meeting will be held this day, Saturday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M., at No. 12 Insurance Building, corner of Wall and William streets, with the view of taking immediate measures for giving further aid to the poor sufferers. All those friendly to this effort, are requested to attend. Mr. PERIT, Chairman of the Committee, is absent from the City; I therefore take the responsibility of giving this notice.

E. MERIAM, Secretary.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Relief Committee.

In reply to a communication from an [illegible] writer, and in conformity with a resolution of the Committee, the Treasurer makes the following detailed statement of the first moneys received for the relief of the poor sufferers:

M. Van Schaick	[illegible]	The Families of [illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy Whittemore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]	Wilson G. Hunt & Co.	[illegible]
New-York Herald	[illegible]	Wm. Watson & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lewis & Jones	[illegible]
Bridgman, Doyle, Johnston	[illegible]	Richard Bell	[illegible]
J. H. Jeffrey & Sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donaldson, Wood & Co.	[illegible]	E. D. Morgan & Co.	[illegible]
A Young Man	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibson De Angelis	[illegible]	John J. Palmer	[illegible]
A. T. Stewart & Co.	[illegible]	Fisher, Denny & Co.	[illegible]
Caleb O. Halsted	[illegible]	C. Ely	[illegible]
Jacob Harvey's Sons	[illegible]	G. F. Allen	[illegible]
Goodhue & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. A. Low & Bros.	[illegible]	Olyphant & Sons	[illegible]
N. L. & G. Griswold	[illegible]	S. M. Buckley	[illegible]
Foster, Elliot & Co.	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

W. H. MACY, Treasurer.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The General Committee report the following collections in aid of the suffering poor of Norfolk, &c., by yellow fever:

Amount reported 6th inst.	$7,[illegible]	John Milliken	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]	J. S. L., of Bedford	[illegible]
The Misses Clarkson	[illegible]	Doubleday & Bros.	[illegible]
Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow	[illegible]	George W. Walsh	[illegible]
Richard Irving & Co.	[illegible]	Mark Banks, from his son, (six years old.)	[illegible]
Samuel Pearwood	[illegible]		
Geo. S. Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster & Clyde	[illegible]	Gordon & Talbot	[illegible]
R. B. McIlvaine	[illegible]	John Thompson	[illegible]
J. D. Clute	[illegible]	S. Van Duzer	[illegible]
Berry & Palmer	[illegible]	H. J. Brooks	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

SEPT. 7. WM. H. MACY, Treasurer, No. 54 William-street.

The Fugitive Slave Law a Dead Letter—A Case in Point.

From the Romney (Va.) Intelligencer.

About eight or nine years ago, a negro man, belonging to Capt. J. G. HARNESS, of Hardy County, ran off from his comfortable quarters with his master, and took up his abode at Jamestown, in the State of New-York. Though pursued at the time, nothing was heard of the negro, until six months ago, Capt. HARNESS was informed by a friend residing in Jamestown, that his negro was at that time in jail in Buffalo, New-York, where he had been sentenced for the term of six months for some misdemeanor. Capt. H., in company with his fellow-citizens, Mr. WELLINGTON, B. [illegible], and Mr. D. R. HARNESS, of Ohio, left last week for Buffalo, determined to obtain possession of the negro, if possible.

The captain and his *friends* returned here on Wednesday last without the negro, and we give the statements of these gentlemen, which we assure the public can be relied upon as true, in respect to their proceedings after they reached New-York. They found upon their arrival in Buffalo, the negro fellow still in jail. They applied to every lawyer of any respectability in the city, to prepare the necessary papers, *but could not obtain one, though liberal fees were offered; (who ever heard of* Yankee lawyers refusing a fee before?) They applied to the firm of SMITH & HAVEN—SMITH had a year or two ago, we understand, obtained under the provisions of the Fugitive Act a slave belonging to Mr. FARRAR, of Hardy, but the firm positively refused having anything to do with the matter, owing, as they said, to the excited state of the popular mind on the subject. *So on, the United States Commissioner, refused to aid them in any manner in preparing their papers.*

Hon. H. W. ROGERS, the law partner of BOWEN, and the *President of the Hard Democratic Convention*, which assembled in Syracuse, New-York, last week, upon being applied to through a friend, *positively refused to* act in the matter. Thus we see how profession and practice differ; but a few days before, this gentleman presided over a meeting which passed strong resolutions, South, advising in effect the carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law:—when applied to, a few days after, he refuses to aid a gentleman seeking to obtain his slave under the provisions of that very law. *Judge Hall even said to a friend of Capt. H., that Capt. H. had better* not push matters—that even if he obtained possession of the negro, the mob would rescue him—but that if Captain H. insisted, that he (Judge HALL) *would do his duty*. The reason assigned by these lawyers was, they were afraid of a mob. Capt. H. was finally compelled to leave.

It is proper to remark here that there were no United States troops in Buffalo, else, perhaps, a foreign lawyer would have been brought on, and the mob would have been afforded an opportunity of feeling the force of bullets and bayonets. It is also proper to remark that the object of Capt. H.'s visit was made known to as few persons as possible, and all these concurred in endeavoring to persuade him to desist in his undertaking,—stating that such were the feelings of the masses, that a fugitive could not be taken from the city; that a riot would inevitably ensue on the attempt.

Thus we find that the people of Buffalo have in effect set at defiance the laws of the United States, have declared that they respect not the rights of property,—have decided that, in no manner will they aid in carrying out the provisions of the law. The fear of the mob has made even such men as Judge Hall quail. If this is a fair exponent of the sentiment of the people of Buffalo—the sentiment of the people of the North,—in other words, if the North is determined to render null and void the provisions of the fugitive slave law, as the people of Buffalo have done,—then will they force the dissolution of the Union, dire event though it may be, upon the South.

The question is a home one to our citizens. The United States have passed a law to enable them to recover their fugitives—that law has been rendered null and void." Last week five slaves escaped from this county,—if these slaves can be found North, even then, though the law orders their recovery, yet the people North refuse to carry it out. What then remains for the South to do? Are we to remain in confederacy with a people who respect not our rights of property,—who refuse to obey one of the best laws of the Union?

RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburgh, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

THE FREE LOVE SYSTEM.

Origin, Progress and Position of the Anti-Marriage Movement.

[illegible] notice of *Mary Lyndon*, we [illegible] it as having been written for the [illegible] purpose of recommending adultery, [illegible] a personal right and a social duty. This [illegible] is not an isolated performance,—published upon impulse, and with no further object than to express the writer's feelings and [illegible] her sentiments in the ears of the world. Its publication is part of a plan;—it belongs to a series of efforts, skillfully devised and [illegible] forward with systematic ingenuity and perseverance, of which the ultimate aim is to subvert the present organization of society,—to destroy the institution of Marriage, as recognized by the religion and laws of [illegible], and to substitute for it a Free Love System, in which Passion and personal [illegible] shall be the sole bond, and the sole [illegible], of union between the sexes.

We apprehend that but a small portion of the public are aware of the progress which this system is making in this country at the present time. When the theories on which it rests, and by which it was vindicated, were first pressed upon public attention, they were [illegible] by those who looked only on the surface, and saw nothing in them beyond the [illegible] of a few whimsical and disordered [illegible]. Those who looked further, and [illegible] to trace social and moral [illegible] to the ultimate principles [illegible] which they rest, foresaw the mischiefs that were likely to follow the inculcation of this new Philosophy. Under its complaint of existing institutions lurked, as they perceived, a radical and inveterate hostility to the restraints of Christianity and of law;—and beneath its vague inculcation of the necessity of new social organizations, in which human nature as it really is should be the groundwork and the guide, they detected the veiled advocacy of systems subversive of all morality, in which Lust would be the only Law, and Passion the sole guide of human conduct. Their assaults upon the system compelled a change of tactics; Socialism ceased to be openly advocated by its devotees, through their accustomed channels. Argument was ostensibly abandoned. The novel, [illegible], the biographical sketch, [illegible],—skillful delineations of the shadows of our social system,—these and hundred covert modes of advocacy have been substituted for open argument, and have served at once a double purpose,—diverting public attention from the object sought, and enlisting public sympathy for the evils attributed to the Christian system of society, and thus preparing the way for the remedies they have in view.

In this way the impression has been created that the danger is past,—that the advocacy of Socialism, and especially of those aspects of it which involve the overthrow of the Marriage institution, have been abandoned,—and that there can be no occasion for any further anxiety concerning its progress. This, in our judgment, is a very great mistake. We have taken considerable pains to inform ourselves on this subject,—and the result of our inquiries in the quarters likely to be the best instructed, convinces us that the principles of Socialism were never more ardently and zealously advocated, that they never had anything like so strong a hold on the sympathies and sentiments of a large portion of our society, and that they were never so extensively reduced to practice, as at the present moment in this City and in various sections of the country. The championship of Socialism, or of universal Libertinism and Adultery, which is but another name for the same thing,—is carried forward under various disguises and by many different agencies;—but they all aim at the same thing,—the destruction of the Marriage Relation as it is created and sanctioned by Christianity and by law, and the substitution for it of a system which will permit every man and every woman to consult solely their own inclinations, in the relations they shall form and maintain. There are very many regularly organized societies, concealed more or less from public knowledge, in which these views are carried out. There are scores and hundreds of men and women, of intellect and accomplishment, by whom they are held more or less openly. And there are thousands in this City, especially moving in fashionable circles, and maintaining all the outward observances of society, who read these books and believe in the principles which they inculcate. And it is this socialistic element,—instilled thus through various agencies into society,—that has caused the desertions, the elopements, the adulteries, the fornications, and the divorces, that have been so frequent of late years in the higher circles of social life, not a tenth part of which have come to the knowledge of the public through the press.

The seeds of this libertine philosophy,—sown broadcast in the poems of BYRON and SHELLEY, and in the romances of BULWER, GEORGE SAND and EUGENE SUE,—the last two of whom were pupils of FOURIER, who did more to organize and reduce it to a system than any other man,—were first promulgated in this country by ROBERT OWEN and his son, and afterwards by FANNY WRIGHT. These persons presented most prominently the infidel and communistic side of the system—dwelling especially on its relation to property and the priestcraft, and concealing, and sometimes even denying, that it had anything to do with marriage and the relations of the sexes. OWEN's attempt to found a community at New Harmony, proved a disastrous, and in some respects, a ridiculous failure; but even its failure tended more to the spread of his doctrines, than a moderate success would have done; for his disciples were scattered over the country, and have not been idle. They have insinuated their principles in a thousand quarters, which the knowledge of their Community never could have reached, and have planted the seeds of infidelity and socialism in various sections of the Union.

But the theories of FOURIER, with his far more brilliant and specious scheme of Association and Social Reorganization, have had a wider influence on the public mind than those of the Communistic philosophers. FOURIER himself was not calculated for a popular Apostle of any creed. His mind was mathematical in its tone, and he treated all questions of humanity and society just as he would a theorem in geometry. He classified, arranged and organized the passions—but he was not under their influence. A cold, hard thinker,—a harsh, unattractive writer, he had no faculty of commanding public attention or of enlisting public interest. But [illegible] his doctrines into minds of a different stamp, and through them they have acquired prodigious power. GEORGE SAND has proved more fascinating than FRANCES WRIGHT. EUGENE SUE has had more readers than the author of *Caleb Williams*. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, ALBERT BRISBANE, PARKE GODWIN and MARGARET FULLER, have had far more influence upon the public mind than the school of philosophers they have well nigh displaced.

It is now a little more than fifteen years since the first earnest attempt was made to introduce the system of FOURIER into the United States. ALBERT BRISBANE, the son of a wealthy citizen of Western New-York, had passed many years of his early life in Europe, where he had completed his education, and where he became the personal friend and pupil of FOURIER. Of quick intellect, earnest nature, strong passions and enthusiastic temper, BRISBANE soon became a thorough devotee of Fourierism, and enlisted in the labor of converting the world to this new creed. After some years spent in France and Italy, where he became thoroughly and practically familiar with all the modes of social life which there prevail, he returned to the United States and entered upon his new crusade. He published in a small volume a compendium of Fourierism,—in which the economical aspects of the system were put most prominently forward, its abstract philosophy being too vague for popular apprehension, and its moral inculcations being veiled under general maxims, well calculated to conceal the practical meaning which they involved. The book attracted little attention from the public at large, Mr. BRISBANE's endeavor, in fact, being to impress its doctrines upon certain individuals of ability and influence, and to work through them, rather than affect directly the mass of the community. He was particularly fortunate, at the outset, in securing the coöperation of HORACE GREELEY, then the editor of the *New-Yorker*, who studied the system under the personal direction of Mr. BRISBANE, and declared his willingness to aid in the promulgation of its doctrines and the promotion of its practical plans. His first article on the subject was published in the *New-Yorker*, entitled "Thoughts for Christians," of which the main object was to urge the necessity of some radical and thorough change in the existing organization of society,—and especially of superseding the system of *isolated households* or separate families. A paper called *The Phalanx* was soon after started, for the special purpose of advocating Fourierism, and Mr. GREELEY was announced as one of its editors, and contributed regularly to its columns. The publication of the *Tribune*, however, which was commenced in the Spring of 1841, superseded these agencies, and offered a far more powerful means of giving currency to the new social theory. Besides the editorial advocacy, which was conducted by Mr. GREELEY himself, an arrangement was made by which Mr. BRISBANE occupied three columns every week with the presentation and vindication of FOURIER's system of society,—the fundamental idea of which was embodied in the abstract maxim, that "*attractions are proportional to destinies*,"—a phrase that looks innocent enough, but which means that *the real and true destiny of men and women is to follow their attractions, or inclinations*. Mr. GREELEY, in his writings on the subject, dwelt mainly on its economical aspects, and on the application of the theory of attraction to labor,—leaving its moral and religious phases almost entirely to his coadjutor.

In this way, by the persevering and able exertions of these two champions, laboring each in his appropriate sphere, through the columns of the *Tribune*, a prodigious impetus was given to Fourierism. Thousands were fascinated by its brilliant theories,—by its promises of a life of comparative ease, of social enjoyment, of attractive industry, of relief from the burdens and restraints of family life, and of the general escape from poverty and toil to comfort and easy independence. Associations were formed all over the country. There was one or more in Massachusetts, some in Western New-York, and others in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin; most if not all of which have since expired,—the North American Phalanx, which we believe is the last, unless we except the Raritan Bay Union, having recently advertised its domain to be sold at auction. These efforts to carry out the theories of FOURIER were prompted and sustained by a Central organization in this City, of which, we believe, Mr. GREELEY was President, and which had several affiliated societies in Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere. A new weekly paper, called the *Harbinger*, was started, to be the special organ of the movement, which contained translations of FOURIER's writings and the contributions of his disciples in this country. But the *Tribune* continued to be its leading, and by far its most efficient advocate, and gradually numbered among its editors and contributors the ablest and most accomplished writers of the Socialist School. PARKE GODWIN, one of the early converts to the system, published a popular compendium of its leading doctrines, in which he stated, much more boldly and frankly than its other expounders had ventured to do, its relation to the institution of marriage,—admitting that it would of necessity involve the destruction of this institution as it is understood and established by Christianity and law, and substitute for it a relation of the sexes dependent solely upon personal inclination,—to be dissolved as well as formed, at pleasure. When involved in a controversy which he had himself invited, upon the general merits of Fourierism as a social system, Mr. GREELEY attempted to ignore this application of its fundamental principle to the institution of marriage;—but the attempt was simply absurd. Whatever Mr. GREELEY's personal views of the subject may be, no one who knows anything of the social philosophy of FOURIER, can doubt that the doctrine of Passional Attraction is its central principle, and that its application to the relations of the sexes renders marriage, as a fixed, sacred and *permanent* relation between individuals, utterly impossible. The fundamental principle,—the "pivotal idea," as he terms it,—of FOURIER's entire social system, is that the *Law of Attraction* pervades the moral, as it does the material, world; that the *passions* are the manifestations of this great law in humanity, as gravitation is its manifestation in physics;—and that it is just as absurd, just as hurtful, just as distinctly and decidedly a violation of divine order, to resist this law of Passional Attraction in its application to society, as it would be to resist the law of gravitation in the outward world. Free intercourse between the sexes,—an intercourse prompted and restricted by Passional Attraction alone,—is, therefore, an absolute, primary, inevitable necessity of his system;—and any denial of this by those who profess to believe in his theory, can only spring from ignorance, or a dread of meeting at the bar of public opinion responsibility for such a creed.

It is to Fourierism, therefore, and its introduction and promulgation, that we attribute the disgusting and detestable *Free Love* system which is openly advocated in *Mary Lyndon*, and which is obtaining a wide and alarming currency thoughout the country. The seed thus planted by the Fourierites, has taken root and attained rapid growth, under the united efforts of a great many persons who have watched and watered it, in various ways. Scores of writers, under various disguises, advocating different objects, laboring apparently in different directions, have pushed it forward in public favor,—some by Transcendental speculation upon social laws and woman's rights;—some by medical discussions, directed apparently to the laws of physiology, but really drawing therefrom arguments against marriage as it now obtains;—some by vigorous and eloquent denunciation of existing evils,—true in itself, and therefore well calculated to win favor for the remedies towards which it dimly points; in various ways and through various agencies, there has been a constant, earnest and effective pressure upon the public mind in this direction. Few of this class of writers have had greater influence upon intelligent persons than MARGARET FULLER,—for a long time a leading writer in the *Tribune*, and author of a book on "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." Marked by great intellectual ability, large scholastic acquirements and a profound hostility to the institution of Marriage as established by law, this book, as well as the other writings of its author, has contributed very largely to the creation of a demoralized public sentiment upon this subject. But the same cause has been advocated with perhaps greater effect, by other writers of far less ability, and far less entitled to public respect. Among them is Dr. LAZARUS, a gentleman of Hebrew birth, and an ardent Fourierist, who has published here a series of works, original and translated, from FOURIER, ST. PIERRE, TOUSSENEL, and the St. Simonians, in which Free Love, or the anti-marriage doctrines of his school, are clearly and boldly stated. They are openly avowed in his "Passional Hygiene," a book called "Comparative Psychology," and especially in "Love *versus* Marriage," which is dedicated, with the impious insolence characteristic of his school, "To all True Lovers—to the modest and brave of either sex, who believe that God reveals to the *instinct of each heart*, the laws which he destines it to obey; who fear not to *follow the magic clue of charm*, but defy the interference of all foreign powers!" This book is made up, to a considerable extent, of the views of FOURIER, SWEDENBORG, the Transcendentalists and the St. Simonians—as ENFANTIN, CHEVALIER, and Mme. FLORA TRISTAN, whose creed may be inferred from the following extract from her chapter on Love:

> "Love, and *do whatever you will*, one of the fathers of the church has said."
>
> "In this word is resumed the *entire gospel* of the Holy Ghost."
>
> "When we love truly we are *free*, for *love is above all powers, and prevails over all constraint*."

If any one has a doubt that Free Love finds its chief advocates and defenders in the Socialistic writers, particularly the Fourieristic and St. Simonian, he will find abundant proof in this volume.

We have mentioned SWEDENBORG as one of the authors quoted and commented on by Dr. LAZARUS, in support of his views. Although there is nothing in the writings of Swedenborg on which a vindication of such a system as that we are discussing could be based, there is no doubt that very many of its advocates make effective use of them in their advocacy of it. Although his doctrine of *conjugial* love,—implying the eternal, spiritual affinity of a single pair,—would naturally bind his disciples to an indissoluble monogamy, use is made of it to inculcate the propriety and duty of dissolving all false and merely legal relations; and many Swedenborgians make it a matter of conscience to repudiate all such relations and form new ones, with a view to more perfect and therefore permanent connections. It must, indeed, be obvious, that the natural and inevitable effect of any religious system which assails the fundamental principles of Christianity and seeks to substitute for it a new religious creed, must be to shake public confidence in the social institutions which rest upon Christian doctrine as their basis. Marriage is preëminently such an institution. It was founded by Christianity. It depends upon that for its vitality and integrity, and the prescriptions of law in regard to it are merely recognitions of Christian principles upon that subject. The tendency of a system of religious belief may, therefore, be to destroy the institution of marriage, even where no such purpose is professed or even suspected by its adherents. We believe this to be preëminently true of *Modern Spiritualism*, as it is called—which is as yet but an imperfectly organized religious faith, but which has advanced far enough to show that it is utterly and uncompromisingly hostile to Christianity, and that its influence is, *of course, destructive to those social institutions* which rest upon Christianity for their basis and support. The rapidity with which this new faith has been extended is most remarkable. Its influence is wider, stronger and deeper than that of any philosophical or socialistic theory, since it appeals to the marvelous in man, and takes hold directly upon the strongest sentiments of his nature. Judging from its rapid extension and widespread effects, it seems to be the new Mahomet, or the social Antichrist, overrunning the world. In five years it has spread like wild-fire over this Continent, so that there is scarcely a village without its mediums and its *miracles*. *It has its preachers*, its public lecturers, its speaking and healing mediums, as well as those for test manifestations, its newspapers and its literature. It takes the form of a Church organization and has its religious services,—its prayers and hymns, its sermons and conference meetings,—at which its doctrines are inculcated and the personal experience of its adherents is set forth. If it be a delusion, it has misled very many of the intelligent as well as the ignorant. If a deception, it has deceived sharp intellects or made them its accomplices. If it be a diabolical enchantment, it surpasses in the extent of its influence any that the world has hitherto experienced. But whatever it may be, its direct hostility to Christianity, to its principles and its institutions, is manifest and palpable; and it has, beyond all doubt, exerted a very powerful influence to prepare the minds of its adherents for a ready acceptance of the belief that Marriage, as a legal and Christian institution, is at war with the doctrine of *spiritual* affinities, and to be treated accordingly. The leaders of the Spiritualist movement,—those who stand before the public as responsible for it,—of course deny this tendency of their faith, just as some Fourierists deny the same aspect of Fourierism, and for the same reason. But such denials amount to nothing in the face of logical, inevitable deductions from their faith; and we believe that the Spiritualistic apostles who have advanced farthest in the system—the best *mediums*—everywhere accept the doctrines of this school; that the "Spirits" teach them; that the great mass of the believers in the Spirit-Rappings accept the theory of "affinital relations" as of a more sacred character than those of the legal marriage, and that Spirits, according to their own revelations, in their intercourse pay no regard to the legal institution, but assert the right to follow their attractions. It is a well-known fact, moreover, that Spiritualism has had the effect, in hundreds of places, to break up long-existing marital relations; and that Spiritualists are forming associations in various quarters for the purpose of establishing a social order free from the legal restraints of civilization. But, apart from all this, the point we make is, that the whole tendency of Spiritualism as a religious creed, is, to destroy faith in Christianity, to undermine all respect for marriage as an institution which appeals to Christian precept for its sanctions, and thus to prepare the mind for this Free Love doctrine as a substitute for it.

The *Woman's Rights* movement tends directly and rapidly in the same direction,—that extreme section of it, we mean, which claims to rest on the absolute and indefeasible right of woman to an equality in all respects with Man, and to a complete sovereignty over her own person and her conduct. There are very many advocates for a modification of the laws concerning married women,—for an extension of the sphere of woman's labor and for other modifications of existing laws. To them we do not refer;—but to the ultra school, whose apostles claim for woman rights which nullify the very idea of Marriage, as anything more than a partnership *at will*, and who thus identify their cause entirely with that of the adherents of the Free Love School. The Christian institution of Marriage offers a perpetual barrier to the progress of what are technically styled Women's Rights: and no one knows this better than Mrs. E. L. ROSE, the personal friend and pupil of FRANCES WRIGHT, and probably the ablest woman engaged in this enterprise.

Another sect which has aided directly in the promulgation of the Free Love principles, professedly on religious grounds, is that of the Perfectionists, which is under the leadership of J. H. NOYES, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman. It is a society of Religious Socialists or Communists, who teach free love, or mixed marriages, in a still wider sense than the Fourierists,—inculcating the marriage of *each man to every woman*, and *each woman to every man, within the pale of their church*, as the true doctrine of Christ! Their principal community, where most of the members reside, is in Oneida County, New-York; but there are branches at Brooklyn, Newark, and other places. In their First Annual Report they give their doctrine of sexual relations in a series of propositions, professing to support them by Scripture proofs, and citing the testimony of many of their members, as to the practical influence of such relations. Mormonism, with its revival of Oriental and Patriarchal customs, has, doubtless, had its share of influence in the promotion of these views.

Among the early disciples of ROBERT OWEN, engaged in the Communistic experiment at New-Harmony, Indiana, was JOSIAH WARREN. The practical failure of Communism drove him to the opposite idea of absolute Individualism; and he worked out a theory of social order based upon "Individuality," and the consequent principle of perfect freedom and independence, in the axiom *laissez faire*—"The sovereignty of the Individual to be maintained at his own cost." From this he inferred, logically enough, that as women have just as much individuality, and consequently as much sovereignty, as men, the legal relation of marriage has no rightful existence. One of his ablest and most prominent disciples is Mr. S. P. ANDREWS, who began with Fourierism but espoused Mr. WARREN's views of the relation between the sexes. He made, through the columns of the *Tribune*, the most lucid exposition yet published of those opinions, in a controversy on the general subject of marriage. The discussion was commenced by HENRY JAMES, a literary gentleman of great ability, by a reply to some strictures of the New-York *Observer* upon the Swedenborgian or Spiritual marriage of the affinities—which Mr. JAMES defended, while he denounced and ridiculed the legal bond, or "hand-cuffing of the police," as he styled it. In his remarks on the subject, Mr. ANDREWS took the broader ground of absolute freedom of the sexual relations,—to which the *Tribune* replied, and a discussion of some length and greater warmth ensued, the main result of which was, that Mr. ANDREWS obtained access to the public for his arguments—which were plausible, forcible and not adequately refuted by the *Tribune*—as, in logical argumentation, Mr. ANDREWS was more than a match for his opponent.

This system found still another active and effective advocate in T. L. NICHOLS, who came to this City and published a flashy and disreputable paper called the *Aurora*, in 1841, or thereabouts, afterwards became a convert to Fourierism, and sifted his loose and demoralizing Socialism through several papers with which he had more or less connection. His early attempts in this direction were simply licentious and immoral, and belonged to that *class of writings* of which the police claims a much more rigid supervision than it exercises. But after espousing Fourierism he began to organize his licentious notions into a system, and wrote, in the *Dispatch* and the *Universe*, a series of papers entitled "*Woman in all ages*," afterwards published in a volume by FOWLER & WELLS, whose imprint is to be found upon most of the Socialist books published in this country. He afterwards obtained a degree as Doctor of Medicine, and formed a marriage connection with Mrs. MARY GOVE, a Socialist lecturer and writer; and together they embarked in the publication of Socialist books. In 1852, he published one called *Esoteric Anthropology*, professedly a medical treatise, but really, a text-book of Socialism, in which the broadest theories of the Freedom of Woman are advocated on grounds of physical science or natural laws. Soon afterwards NICHOLS and his wife published a still bolder and more outrageous book, their joint production, entitled *Marriage*, in which every evil, every vice of civilization, is attributed to marriage, while the remedy for all these evils is Free Love, or the unrestrained Passional Attraction of Fourierism. It is, in effect, a Fourieristic work, though favoring Individualism, as a transition movement. The more recent book *Mary Lyndon*, the authorship of which, we believe, is avowed by Mrs. NICHOLS, inculcates the same doctrines in another form,—one calculated to enlist far more of popular interest, and consequently to be far more effective.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, a well known lecturer and writer on Abolitionism, Woman's Rights, Hydropathy, &c., has also written a work on marriage, maintaining the affinital theory, utterly repudiating the legal bond, and, in effect, advocating the same freedom claimed by the Fourierists, except that he allows but one love at a time [illegible] "higher harmonies" of loving several.

We have given all these details for the purpose of showing that this theory of Free Love, as it is styled, instead of being a [illegible], is widely held and advocated by an organized [illegible], which has its literature, its societies, its systematic plans of extension. It pervades the works of Spiritualist and Socialist writers. It enters into religious fanaticisms, and its prominent apostles have entered upon a vigorous propaganda.

Nor have all these efforts been without their fruits. The progress the theory has made, and the success which has attended the endeavors to reduce it to practice, may well alarm every friend of social order and Christian morality. There has been established for three years, a village or community in which this system is held and practiced, called "Modern Times," on Long Island. There is also a Secret Society, or League, in this City, whose weekly social gatherings, for lectures, music, dancing, &c., have been attended by hundreds, of persons of both sexes. These *soirees* are given at a large hall in Broadway, and an oath of secrecy is required of every visitor. "The Progressive Union," a Society "for Mutual Protection in Right," which in its declaration of principles, goes to the entire length of the Free Love Theory, has its central Bureau in New-York, its organ, with a wide circulation, and some hundreds of members, from Maine to California. The *Ceresco* Union, which occupies the site of a defunct "Phalanstery," in Wisconsin, has become notorious enough to be threatened with an application of the *Code Lynch*. A large society of Free Love Spiritualists are emigrating to a domain in Southwestern Minnesota, to found a society in accordance with their principles. Other groups and societies are forming, under what is claimed to be spiritual direction, and for a similar purpose.

While preparing for these open demonstrations, Free Love principles have affected legislation in several States, particularly in the West. By the new divorce law in Ohio, marriage in that great and populous State is made a limited partnership, which may be dissolved at the will of either party. Thus, Mrs. LOVE, a prominent Spiritualist, and Woman's Rights lecturer, recently obtained a divorce from her husband, who had other "affinities," and has married, *à la* "Mary Lyndon," the Spiritualist writer, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. The laws of Indiana and Illinois are nearly as liberal. A lady can leave New-York on a visit to her friends, put a notice of her application for divorce in some obscure paper, and the first her husband may know of her intentions, may be his seeing the published fact of her marriage to somebody else. Such instances, we are assured, have actually taken place.

The minds of the Western people seem to be as open to receive new ideas as the lands of the West are to culture. In the East, both are more settled and occupied, yet even here these notions of Spiritualism and Free Love find many disciples. We are told there are more members of the "Progressive Union" in Massachusetts than in any but the largest States. Boston and Charlestown particularly, are largely infected. Clergymen, formerly preachers of even evangelical denominations, are now lecturing on Spiritualism and its wildest heresies to large congregations. The whole West, and to a greater or less extent the whole country, has been deeply infiltrated, by all the agencies which we have pointed out, and which must be held responsible for this wide-spread demoralization, tending rapidly to a social revolution of a startling and alarming character. The danger, in our apprehension, is not that these theories will ever obtain ascendancy in the public mind, and supersede in law or in fact the existing institutions of society. But they unsettle the opinions, and affect the conduct of multitudes of our people. They scatter the seeds of vice and immorality. They disturb confidence in law and Christian principle. They are foremost among the influences which demand the attention, and the counteracting efforts of all the agencies on which society depends for its progress and purification.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Proposed Action of the Temperance Party.

Address of the State Temperance Society.

To the Friends of Temperance in the State of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The officers of the State Temperance Society, entrusted by you from year to year with its concerns, take the liberty of addressing you very briefly, believing that an important epoch has arrived to the cause in which you have so long labored; a cause which has forced itself upon the minds of statesmen, the leaders of all parties, and the people universally.

By your past labors, you secured a Prohibitory Law, at the last meeting of the Legislature, by a vote of 81 to 45 in the Assembly, and 21 to 11 in the Senate.

This law is not the one, in many respects, which originated with your Law Committee, and as it came from the hands of several of the most eminent jurists of the State. Still, we shall believe it to be Constitutional, until the Court of last resort decides to the contrary.

Any law of prohibition, however perfect, would meet with the same amount of opposition which the present law encountered.

The whole power of the liquor traffic, with its sympathizers, are combining to repeal the law. The traffic has become so enormously profitable, through the agency of cheap and poisonous drugs, that the dealers who look only to their gains will not yield them up without a desperate struggle, though they know full well that disease, misery, premature death, crime of every grade, and more than doubled taxation, are the legitimate and invariable results of their immoral and murderous trade.

Experience has fully taught us, that when men who hold office and who use these poisonous drinks, the sale of which is now prohibited by law, and whose duty is to execute it, they, as a general rule, *nullify* it. So on the contrary, when we find those in office who do not use these poisonous compounds, and are in favor of the law, and who do not recognize property in them, when offered for sale as a beverage, it is faithfully executed.

Those Temperance men, then, who aid in the remotest degree in advancing men to office who drink the poison, the sale of which is now declared to be criminal, or who are opposed to the law prohibiting its sale as a beverage, we think, do great damage to sound Temperance principles.

As a Society, we disclaim all connection with parties. We accept from any party, nominations for office of men, who are:

First—Competent.

Second—Total abstainers.

Third—Who are known advocates of Prohibition.

If such men are not nominated by any party, we must seek, nominate, and stand by such men, wherever we can find them.

We believe that, rightfully, there can be no property in intoxicating liquors, when on sale as a beverage. The present law very justly and very wisely declares *them to be a public nuisance when thus offered*. This principle is vital, and should be universally inculcated. If intoxicating drink, as a beverage, is [illegible] "one of God's gifts," [illegible] in the State has a right to sell it, and all restrictions on such sale, more than on bread or clothing, is tyranny.

The officers of the New-York State Temperance Society have in view the advantage, or harm, of no political party; the elevation of no particular men, [illegible]. Their sole aim is to accomplish the objects of the Society, as specified in its Constitution:

FIRST—To put an end to Intemperance in this State.

SECOND—To secure as soon as possible, by just and lawful [illegible] the [illegible] of such laws as will remove these evils from the community, and effectually prevent their return.

As an organization the Society has [illegible] its Temperance [illegible] on the altar of expediency compromised its principles; and we trust it never will. Our opponents are open and consistent in their opposition; they will respect us the more if we are firm and consistent in the advocacy of our principles.

Designing, selfish, and even drinking men, may occasionally have obtruded themselves into our Meetings and Conventions, for the purpose of using them to promote [illegible]

[illegible]

Our State and local elections are close at hand. [illegible]

Each ward and district in the State has, now [illegible] tried, long-tried advocate of Temperance; [illegible] would say, one well to the interests of our great cause in your respective districts. No general rule of action will apply to all. The friends of Prohibition in each district must pursue such a course in the coming election, as to them may appear best to secure the object for which we unitedly labor.

The officers of the State Society pledge themselves to their fellow laborers throughout the State, to continued effort to sustain the Prohibitory Law.

We cordially approve of the change of day for the meeting of the State Convention at Utica until the 2d of October. This change will afford time to decide how far the candidates for State Officers nominated by the various parties can be endorsed by the friends of Temperance.

Permit us, fellow-laborers in this movement, to urge upon you to exert your best energies to render your Prohibitory Law permanent, and when you approach the ballot-box for this purpose, endeavor to hold your principles strongly impressed on your minds; and if they are to be carried to the ballot-box, we can no more *vote for a spirit-drinker to govern us or execute our laws, than we can vote for a spirit-dealer for the like objects.*

We cannot close this address without expressing our gratification that so large a number of those formerly engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks (amounting we believe to several thousands) have in obedience to law, a sound public sentiment, and we trust a personal and well settled conviction of its immorality, abandoned the traffic forever. While thus frankly avowing the only principle upon which this Temperance organization can consistently rest or prosper, we do most sincerely thank all helpers in the good work to which it is devoted, who have aided in any degree in checking that monster evil which has been the cause of so much wretchedness and ruin.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President.

ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1855.

The Black Laws of Kansas.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Aug. 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Council bill was presented:

"An Act to amend an act entitled an act to punish offences against slave property. Be it enacted, &c.

The twelfth section of the [illegible] recited act is hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

This bill, which was introduced into the Council by Mr. COFFEY, was summarily and contemptuously rejected by the House, by a [illegible] vote.

By a strict construction of the twelfth section of the law referred to, any person could be sent to the penitentiary, with hard labor, for two years, for bringing into Kansas *Jefferson's Complete Works*, *Cowper's Task*, *Macaulay's Speeches*, *Patrick Henry's Writings*, or the published opinions of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, the ADAMSES, JOHN WESLEY, SYDNEY SMITH, CHARLES DICKENS, and almost every modern author of genius—for nearly all of these contain expressions of thought, which would have a tendency to promote discontent among slaves if publicly promulgated.

An act exempting slaves from execution, was reported. The report is a quaint and decidedly original production.

Here is a copy of the bill as reported:

An Act to exempt Slaves from Execution.—Be it enacted, &c.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, all household slaves owned by any resident of the Territory of Kansas, shall be exempt from sale under execution except for taxes. Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to exempt the slave or slaves of any Executor or Administrator on the [illegible] of his official bond.

SEC. 2. That male and female slaves living together as man and wife, by and with the advice and consent of the owner, shall not be separated by sale under execution; nor shall any child under the age of —— years, born of slaves, be separated by sale or otherwise from its mother.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW said he did not intend to offer any amendment to the bill—he was opposed to it all the way through. This measure had already been discussed; and he thought the decision of the House on that occasion ought to have been respected. Although totally opposed to the bill in detail and as a whole, he would particularize some of his objections to it. It discriminated in favor of the rich man against the poor man; for you cannot exempt a single slave without exempting a larger sum than this Legislature had determined to exempt from execution. He understood that the Council had resolved to limit exempted property to $790 in value, and every slave was worth more than that. He was not willing to sanction such unjust discrimination as this would be. If this bill passed, a man who found himself liable to have all his property seized for debt, would convert it into slaves, and thus be secure from the law. The Speaker was not willing to encourage any law that would encourage that kind of dishonesty. He was willing to do anything honorable to encourage slaveholders to emigrate to the Territory, but he would not vote for this bill.

Mr. MARSHALL said he thought this bill was an excellent one. He thought it wrong to sell a husband from his wife, or to separate forever a mother and her child. He thought that it was for the interest of Pro-Slavery men to pass this law, even if it did lead to swindling among bankrupts; for, by giving a good opportunity to Free-Soilers to swindle in this way, they would soon lay aside their "conscientious scruples" and purchase slaves—thus becoming advocates and defenders of the peculiar institution!

It would also lead to the emigration of a certain class of large speculators in the South, whose vote and influence at this particular time would be highly beneficial to the Slave interest in the territory. He was exceedingly anxious for the passage of this bill—it would be beneficial alike to slaves and slaveholders.

Mr. MATTHIAS expressed himself in favor of the political principles, morality, philanthropy, and religious sentiments expressed in "the beautiful and able report just read, but was free to confess that the substitute accompanying it had not provided against the evils contemplated by it. This bill proposes to exempt from execution slaves, but does not provide against owners separating families by private sale—does it?

Mr. ANDERSON thought it too [illegible] for argument that such a bill as this would discriminate between the citizens of the Territory in favor of the rich man, and believed it right and proper that it should be rejected. It contains provisions that recognize principles which originally emanated from the deep-dyed [illegible] of Abolition—the principles of morals and economics—the unprinciple, he ought to say, for which Abolitionists had been contending for years—that "man cannot hold property in man." Yes, Sir, it yields their unprinciple that there can be no property in slaves; for if you will not allow *trade in them*, as a matter of course, they are not property. It would work injuriously to the rights of the owner. Suppose a negro committed some crime, this bill does not allow him to sell him, unless he sells all his family with him. Slaveholders could not get rid of a bad negro, unless he committed a capital crime and was hung for it. The arguments of the gentleman from Maryville (Mr. MARSHALL) had astonished him. He believed that his advocacy of the bill had emanated from a kind disposition, a desire to push through the gentleman from WASHINGTON's (McGEE) hobby. For it was merely a hobby of Mr. McGEE's—he was sensible on all other subjects; but on this point he was a perfect monomaniac: he has thought over it, and nursed his pet hobby so long, that he has become insane regarding it. Mr. ANDERSON then proceeded to "pitch into" Mr. McGEE, for virtually incorporating in this act the "vile and pestilential doctrine that man cannot hold property in man." In this position, he asked, in apparent indignation, to be assumed and acknowledged by the first Legislature of Kansas, a Pro-Slavery body? "This bill," he said, "would work greater injustice than ever had been worked by any bill on earth." He then showed how it might be the means of working injustice to the poor men of other States, as well as Kansas, by a rich man getting their services or goods and then bolting to the Territory without settling up. He concluded in these words:

"It would be a crime of the deepest die to pass this law. If ever men are justified in resisting the laws, I think that the passage of this act by this Assembly would justify the people rising and saying, 'You are an iniquitous and corrupt body, and we will not obey your laws.'"

Dr. STRINGFELLOW said he was opposed to the bill, not only because it unjustly discriminates, but because its principles are wrong. He did not think the principle of separating husband and wife or child and mother was wrong. "I do not pretend to be any better than God's chosen people were, or God himself; and God framed laws which allowed the separation of husband and wife and of families. I believe, sir, it is right to sell a mother from her child or a wife from her husband; if I did not, I would vote for this bill." He then showed that tax sales would nullify the object of the bill, and he thought that it would make the condition of the slave worse than it is. "This act," he said, "details all those things on the slave that you seem to consider evils. I don't call them evils; to sell slaves is a right; a right recognized by God himself; recognized by every Southern State."

The vote was then called and the bill rejected—17 to 2.

Among the acts passed by the House, on the 31st of August, was the Leavenworth Improvement Association Bill.

Sporting.

A match race has been made, to come off on the 20th inst., at [illegible] trotting horse, between Captain DANIEL [illegible] and Mr. JOHN [illegible], of [illegible], for $200 a side, a deposit of [illegible] has been made. The race to be from [illegible], around [illegible] stand and back.

SEPT. 1855

BRIGGS.

A GLORIOUS TRINITY OF MARTYRS.

THE THREE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

Very Contumacious Still.

BRIGGS INDIGNANT.

BRANCH SUBSIDES.

McKellar Appears and Testifies, but is Unconscionably Cool.

McCANN STICKS BY JUDGE DALY.

SO DOES TIMOTHY WEBSTER.

AN INTERESTING SEASON.

Alderman Briggs, after giving to the world the soul-stirring narrative of Branch's travels in search of Herman's genealogy and nativity, determined to follow up his supposed victory over the ponderous Chief by extending his chafing investigations into the mysterious affair of the Black Trunk, and the momentous questions involved in the appropriation of the black cloth of the Henry Clay funeral, and in the administration of the dog-pound funds.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS.

A meeting of the Committee was accordingly called for yesterday, at which the hitherto "contumacious" witnesses were summoned to appear. They did appear, and with them an audience of about ten persons, exclusive of the gentlemen of the Press. Briggs was no longer alone; he had received an accession of dignity in the person of Alderman Tucker, who sat a silent spectator of the proceedings almost from the beginning to the close.

BRIGGS TAKES HIS SEAT.

Alderman Briggs took his seat at three precisely. At the other end of the table and directly opposite to him was Mr. McKellar, apparently immersed in the consideration of a variety of papers supposed to be connected with the business for which he had been called before the Committee.

The Aldermen waited for a minute or two, and then, burning no doubt with impatience to draw from the witnesses a full revelation of the profoundly engrossing and all-important secrets in regard to which they had heretofore maintained such a tantalizing and contemptuous silence, said: "We will wait a few minutes for Alderman Hoffmire, and then, if he don't appear, we will proceed."

The Aldermen waited, but no Hoffmire came.

"I think," said he at length, "that we need wait no longer for Alderman Hoffmire. We will go on; and the Clerk will begin by reading Judge Daly's order."

CLERK READS JUDGE DALY'S ORDER.

The Clerk accordingly read the order.

MACKELLAR TESTIFIES UNDER PROTEST, OR TESTIFIES NOT AT ALL.

Alderman Briggs—Mr. McKellar, you will be the first witness in this case under these circumstances.

McKellar said it was all right.

Briggs—Have you been affirmed?

Witness—I have been affirmed two or three times; I will again, though, if you want it.

Briggs—I think it would be as well to affirm again. Some exceptions have been taken to the form of the oath administered before. Hold up your right hand, Sir.

McKellar held up his right hand, and the oath was administered according to the form prescribed in the printed record of the proceedings before Judge Daly.

Briggs then proceeded with his questions. "Mr. McKellar," he said, blandly, "the first question will be, What is your position? What are your duties in the Police Department?"

McKellar—(intently occupied in reading his papers) replied, after a pause—I shall answer that question, but I will do so for my own satisfaction; and all those questions that are laid out by the Judge I shall answer for my own satisfaction in the same; but I wish the Committee to understand that I will, in no degree, and I do not, under any circumstances, recognize their right or power to examine me at all, even as to the above-mentioned questions, unless my counsel advises me so to do, and I believe the law in this matter has been determined by the last Judge or tribunal to which they can appeal; I will now answer this question, and say that my position in the Police Department is that of Clerk to the Chief of Police; that, I believe, you have on record before.

Clerk—Yes, Sir.

Briggs—What salary do you get?

MACKELLAR WON'T "GO INTO DETAILS" ABOUT HIS DUTIES.

Alderman Tucker—(To witness)—The question he (Briggs) asked was, what your duties were?

Briggs—Yes. What are your duties?

McKellar—I am Clerk to the Chief; that expresses it all; Clerk of the Chief of Police embraces all the duties; but perhaps you want me to go into a detailed statement; if you do you will have to wait until another day.

Alderman Tucker—It was the intention of the Chairman that you should answer the question more fully.

Briggs—(To witness)—I don't consider that that is answering the question, Sir. What are your duties? What duties do you perform?

McKellar—It would be very hard to tell you—they are so varied as the weather.

Alderman Tucker—I suppose you could name some of the more important duties?

McKellar—My duty is everything. I don't know anything that is embraced in the English language that is not part and parcel of my duty, in some shape or way.

Briggs—You are a very important officer—ain't you?

McKellar—I do not know any other way I can answer it, but that I am clerk—and, being so, that includes everything, because I have charge of all clerical matters connected with the office.

Briggs—You have charge of the books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Question—Do you keep the accounts of the office? Answer—Yes, that is embraced in the duties of the Clerk.

Q.—Do you receive the applications for appointments? A.—No, Sir; I did do it formerly.

Q.—You did it for some time? A.—I did; I do not do it now; I did it formerly; but that is not the question that was asked of me.

Q.—Do you pay out any moneys? A.—(After a foreboding pause)—Well, I suppose I may as well answer that, and say that I do.

MACKELLAR GROWS RESTIVE.

Q.—Have you charge of the room there is that office that is kept for the reception of the stolen property? A.—I don't see that that is embraced in the resolution; I decline to answer it.

Clerk—(to Briggs)—Will I put that down?

Briggs—Yes, certainly.

McKellar—(to Clerk)—Mr. Selmes, put down my answer straight.

Clerk—It's all right. (The question was written and read over to McKellar.)

Briggs—Do you decline answering that?

McKellar—Yes; but wait till I see. [He cogitates.] Well, I will say that it does not come within the scope of the resolution, and I therefore decline to answer it.

Briggs—Well, you decline answering the question?

McKellar—(Testily)—Take my answer as I give it, Alderman.

[Alderman looks at the ceiling composedly.]

Q.—Is it your duty to examine policemen in respect to charges that are preferred against them? A.—I do not see that embraced in the order of Judge Daly anywhere, and therefore I decline to answer it.

[The Clerk read the reply as he had taken it down; [illegible] in his version [illegible] "I do not see it embraced in any order of Judge Daly."

McKellar—You have not got that right; I say "I do not see that is embraced within the order of Judge Daly."

MACKELLAR GROWS EMPHATIC AND SEVERE.

Briggs—Is it your duty to recommend or reject applicants for the police department, and have you [illegible] any?

McKellar—(to Clerk)—Try to get that question [illegible]. [Applause.] I object to answering it; in the first place I consider the question impertinent, and [illegible] to me; and in the next place it is not embraced within the resolution, or the order of the Judge, [illegible] decline answering it.

Q.—Is it your duty to take charge of the Dog Pound [illegible] the money affairs of that place? A.—I do not see that among my list of questions, and I, therefore, say that as it is not embraced in the resolution or in the order of the Judge, I decline to answer it.

MACKELLAR GROWS THOUGHTFUL WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS SALARY.

[illegible]—(disdainfully)—"Not embraced in the order of the Judge."

McKellar—No, nor in the resolution.

Briggs—(fretfully)—Well, we will leave that subject [illegible] proceed further. What salary do you get? A.—[illegible]

[illegible] you get any compensation over and above [illegible]

[illegible] grew thoughtful, straightened himself, [illegible] pulled down his waistcoat, and rested his [illegible] his hand in an attitude of profound meditation. [illegible] he said, "That is a very queerly-worded question; [illegible] how it can be answered. [illegible] anything past; it refers to the present [illegible] like you to explain what you mean by it. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—(with a dignified air)—I put the question [illegible] you can answer the question correctly [illegible]

[illegible]—(cautiously)—I can say that I have got [illegible] heretofore over and above my salary.

[illegible]—That is your answer?

McKellar—I have answered that question; it is here in my first Testimony, and I want to give the answer as I gave it.

Briggs—(growing impatient)—Do you or do you not get any other salary in any way, for any other purposes, in that department over and above your salary?

McKellar—I have answered the question as far as I shall answer it, and I am within the order of the Judge, I believe.

The Clerk read the answer as he had taken it, and asked the witness if that was correct.

McKellar—I said I got compensation above my salary; I answered that already.

Briggs—I will put the questions as they are down here. You appear very particular to answer them only as they are laid down.

McKellar—The answers I give are according to law; I want them to be so.

THE DOG POUND.

Briggs—Have you paid $600 to $1,000 dog-pound surplus, since the last meeting of the Committee?

McKellar—(promptly)—In answer to that I will say that I have not had any dog-pound surplus. I do not know the meaning of the term.

Briggs—Is that your answer?

Here a protracted silence ensued, the Alderman evidently "pausing for a reply," and McKellar being busy in the meantime with his pencil.

Briggs—Come Mr. McKellar, don't you answer?

McKellar—(coolly)—I am writing down the answer; I will give it to you as quick as I can.

Briggs—(impatiently)—You must hurry up.

McKellar—(very coolly)—You cannot hurry me up; I will take my time, Alderman.

Briggs—I am willing to give you plenty of time, if you show yourself up right.

BRIGGS GROWS CHURLISH AND MACKELLAR KEEPS COOL.

McKellar continued his clerical labors with the utmost composure. Briggs, whose remaining stock of patience was evidently ebbing at a rapid rate, loudly called out, "Come, come, Mr. McKellar, I don't know that we can be detained here in this way any longer. If you are writing a history there—(the Alderman in this case, as in many others, preserved a felicitous connection in the expression of his sentiments)—if you are writing a story there," said he, "I don't know what you are writing. We will give you all the leniency we can," he continued, "in fact, we have given you too much leniency already."

McKellar kept writing a minute or two more, and then, raising his head, and with the air of a man conscious of having performed his duty to his own entire satisfaction, complacently said: There, Alderman, I guess that will do. I answer, (reading,) I have not had any dog-pound surplus; I do not know the meaning of that term. I have received $650 for the redemption of dogs in 1854, which has been constantly in the use of the City, but of which I made a formal deposit, which was, in truth, but a transfer from one account to another. This formal deposit or transfer was made nearly one month earlier than it was customary to make it, but it was not done because of any action or fear of action on the part of this Committee.

Q.—When did you pay this money into the Comptroller's office? A.—That don't come within the resolution, but then I will answer it by saying, that I don't recollect.

Q.—How long then, did you hold this money in your hands? A.—I don't see that that comes within the resolution, and I shall decline to answer it. (He hesitates.) Well, I may as well answer that, as it is down in my affidavit already published the 1st of April, 1855.

The Clerk read the last question and the reply to it.

Briggs asked the witness if that was all the answer he had to make.

McKellar—I decline answering that. It don't come within the scope of the resolution at all.

Q.—What use did you make of that money? You say it was in the use of the City; how did you use it for the benefit of the City? A.—That is not embraced in the resolution, and I decline to answer it.

Briggs—(solemnly)—I will put this question in regular form. Why have you retained this money in your hands so long?

MACKELLAR GROWS RESPECTFUL.

McKellar—I don't know as that is any of your business. I don't know that this Committee have any right to inquire into it, nor do I think it is embraced in the resolution.

Briggs—(looking pugnacious)—You don't think it is any of my business, eh? You decline answering, Sir?

McKellar—I have answered the question. I do not think it is any of your business, and I cannot give any other answer.

Briggs—Well, you refuse to answer?

McKellar—I told you I would answer these questions; and I have answered this, I believe.

YE BLACKE TRUNKE.

Briggs evidently approached this subject with a deep consciousness of the awe and solemnity with which it has heretofore been surrounded in the eyes of a deeply interested and curious public.

Q.—(propounded in hollow tones)—Do you know what disposition was made of A LARGE BLACK TRUNK?

McKellar—(seriously)—One moment. I see this (referring to a previous question) is one of the Judge's questions, and as I determined to answer them, I will try and see what way they can be answered. (A pause.) I will say, in answer to that question about the dog pound money, that the reason why I kept it so long, is, that it was to settle up the accounts against the City.

Briggs—(pleasantly)—Do you settle the accounts for the City? Is that a portion of your business? A.—I decline to answer any such question, because of its not coming within the scope of the resolution.

Briggs returned to the mystery of the black trunk.

Q.—Do you know what disposition was made of a large black trunk, sealed or locked, that was received in the office of the Chief of Police, some time since, of which no account has been rendered?

McKellar—(to Clerk,)—When you get that question down, Mr. Selmes, will you read it over to me if you please, and I want you to take my answer down literally as I give it. I am not aware—(this was said with much emphasis)—I am not aware that any trunk has been received in the office of the Chief of Police of any kind or description of which no account has been given; but I utterly deny that any trunk has been received there of the character named or described—(to the Clerk,)—Did you get that down?

The Clerk nodded assent.

McKellar resumed—Of the character named or described, except one that was brought to the office containing the papers of a deceased relative of Brockholst Carroll, which trunk and papers have been delivered up to the Surrogate of the County of New-York. No other black trunk, of my knowledge, or sealed trunk, ever having been received in the office, of the kind or description there referred to. I think that is the only sealed trunk ever in the office, to my knowledge.

Clerk—The only *sealed* trunk you saw?

McKellar—Yes, Sir; but there were plenty of them locked.

Briggs—(examining a printed form)—I see by the report of the Chief of Police, that two or three black trunks are received here.

McKellar—Isn't there an account of them given in it?

Briggs—(measuredly)—An account given—two of them—I believe so.

McKellar not being able to gather anything of a definite character from the Alderman's reply, asked to see the book, and it was handed to him. "Let me look at that," said he, "and point to what ones you refer to."

Briggs—(with an air of triumphant candor)—There is one—the first. See how it has been disposed of.

McKellar took the book and manipulated the leaves in a manner that would forcibly remind one of a clever conjurer before a country audience going to "astonish the natives" by turning a bundle of bouquets and half a dozen handkerchiefs out of an apparently empty basin. "One black leather trunk," said he, reading, "contents unknown, found at Pier No. 14 North River, by Officer Newman, &c. Now, turn over to the general observations and you find it stated that where there is no disposition marked opposite to the property mentioned in the statement, the property mentioned still remains in this office waiting for claimants or owners. I think that is accounted for pretty thoroughly."

Briggs—(in a very mild tone)—Does that trunk still remain in your office?

McKellar—It is so stated there (in the report)—and on my veracity I state it to be true.

Briggs—I find another trunk down in the same way.

McKellar—If it be so down it is so accounted for.

Clerk—Will I put that down?

Briggs—He has answered the question.

McKellar—Oh, Alderman, I suppose that is only a little side issue between you and myself?

Briggs was silent as to that, but he went on:

A TRUNK PRINTED IN HAND-BILL FORM.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of a reward of $25 being offered for a trunk printed in hand-bill form (!) and handed into your office?

McKellar—I decline to answer it for the reasons I have already given; it don't come within the resolution, and I decline to answer it on that account.

Q.—How long since has there been a sale of stolen property in your office? A.—I decline to answer it for the same reason.

Q.—Has there been any stolen property sold within five years that has been received in the Chief's Office? A.—That is not embraced in the resolution, and I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you decline to answer it?

McKellar thought he had given a sufficiently definite verbal reply, and now, in order to render it still more emphatic, he cocked his eye at the Alderman and winked!

BRIGGS ENTERS ON A POLITICAL PHASE OF THE INQUIRY.

Q.—Did Mr. Matsell ever tell you that a certain applicant for police, belonging to one of the lower Wards, must not be appointed on account of being a Know-Nothing?

[Loud laughter, in which McKellar joined heartily.]

McKellar—Pardon me, but I cannot—(laughing)—I cannot contain myself.

Briggs—(highly offended)—These things will all be shown up at the proper time. Do you answer the question?

M'KELLAR BECOMING INDIGNANT.

McKellar—I decline answering it. (He considers.) I will say this, however, for my own satisfaction—not because I suppose you have any right, but that the least implication could be drawn against him, I answer most decidedly, he never did in any instance interfere in such matters. It was entirely foreign to all his actions in connection with the Police Department. I do that simply as an act of justice to him; but I protest against your right to ask such a question. Hereafter I will not be drawn into any innuendoes against anybody. I want to warn you of that.

Q.—Did you ever use your influence against any politician on that ground? A.—(rather warmly)—I consider that an insult, and I do not know how to answer it. In the first place, it is none of the business of the Chairman of this Committee whether I did or did not; in the next place, I consider the question impudent, because not embraced within the resolution.

Briggs—(apologetically)—My object in asking you is because a great many rumors are in circulation, and it is said that a great many good men have been set aside for others greatly inferior. That is why I asked you.

"A PALPABLE HIT."

McKellar—(tartly)—That is only your own imagination.

Briggs—These things are well posted. They must be investigated.

McKellar—It may be some of the thieves I saw chasing around your heels here that you have reference to, but it ain't been any good man to my knowledge that has been set aside.

Briggs—(small)—I know plenty of them,—for some reason entirely a mystery to me.

Having uttered this profound observation, Briggs relapsed into a few moments' silence. He resumed, however.

BRIGGS INSISTS ON M'KELLAR'S SWEARING WHERE HE WAS BORN.

Q.—Are you a citizen of the United States?

McKellar—(laughing)—I believe I have answered that already. If the Court compel me to answer it twice, I will.

Briggs—You said your mother told you that you were born in this country, but I would like something more positive than that.

McKellar—I believe I was there at the time it happened, but I cannot remember the facts precisely. If you take that as evidence I will give it to you.

Briggs—But we want you to answer the question.

McKellar—I believe I have answered it as far as I can.

Q.—Do you decline to answer that question? A.—I do not answer it otherwise. The Judge says it is impudent in you to put that question; and the matter, at any rate, has to be decided hereafter; the Judge says so in these papers.

Briggs—Not at all—that is an entirely different matter altogether. What answer do you make to this? A.—I answer that I have already answered it, and I can answer no further.

Briggs—I don't recollect your answering the question. If you did it can be shown.

McKellar—It has been published at any rate, they tell me, in all the newspapers.

UNGRATEFUL BRIGGS—HE DISPARAGES THE PRESS.

Briggs—(sternly)—We cannot tell about newspaper publications—little about what they amount to—we have all kinds.

McKellar—They are generally pretty accurate, however; they don't often go astray.

Briggs—That is your powerful engine—the press?

McKellar—Yes; I was one of them myself, for a good while.

Briggs—As long as we have got the people to back us, we consider ourselves equally as safe.

THE DOG-POUND AGAIN.

Q.—Have you had charge of the Dog-pound this season? A.—I decline to answer the question, Sir, for the same reason I gave before.

Q.—How much money do you now hold as a surplus from the last Dog-pound?

McKellar maintained a dignified silence.

Q.—Do you decline answering that question? A.—Yes, for the same reason.

A GRAVE TOPIC INTRODUCED.

Briggs, with a countenance appropriately lugubrious and melancholy, now entered on the solemn inquiry as to the disposition of the cloth used in the decoration of the City Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the obsequies of Henry Clay.

Have you any knowledge, he asked, of the black cloth that was used here to decorate this house, in remembrance of Henry Clay?

[Here the audience and the witness, with a most culpable levity, actually burst into laughing.]

Let me ask you, said McKellar—I am not now speaking in evidence—but let me ask you if you want me to tell you what I have heard?

Briggs—I want you to answer the question.

McKellar—I am asking you, outside of the legal proceeding, whether you want to know of my own knowledge, or from what I have heard?

Briggs—If you have got any knowledge of it yourself, we would like to have it.

BRANCH, IS IT POSSIBLE?

McKellar—I will answer that, and say that I have no knowledge of what became of that cloth, but I did hear that Mr. Branch had a very large piece of it; and that it was taken off the President's desk, as I understood. But I have no knowledge of it myself, and don't know anything about it at all.

Q.—Don't you know of any one else that has a large piece of it? A.—I did not say I knew any one who had; I say of my own knowledge I know nothing at all about it.

Q.—Have you never heard of others having coats, talmas, &c., made out of it? A.—I have heard what was said here in Committee, and that is all, and that you have all down in writing, I expect.

Briggs—You don't tell all you have heard.

McKellar—I told you all I know on that subject; I don't know anything; I told you what I heard, viz.: that Stephen H. Branch had a large piece that came off the President's desk in the Aldermen's room; now I don't know that that is true; I heard it.

MCKELLAR INDIGNANTLY REPUDIATES BLACK-MAILING.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from policemen for urging their claims for appointment before the Board of Commissioners?

The Clerk read over the question three or four times, but Briggs made a series of corrections every time; finally it stood as above with the addition of "or applicants for policemen."

McKellar leisurely composed himself to write a reply. He had been occupied several minutes, when Alderman Wakeman came to the door.

"Won't you come in, Alderman, and take a seat?" shouted Briggs.

Wakeman came in and took a seat.

McKellar pursued his writing attentively.

Briggs grew restless. "Come," said he to the witness, "cannot you get that down in short hand, or some other way, and then you can get it up another day?"

McKellar—No; I want to get it down so that the Clerk can read it.

Clerk—And I can't read short hand.

Briggs—(turning, half in sorrow, half in anger, to Wakeman)—Not being exactly a lawyer, Alderman, can the witness on the stand get time to write down the answers?

Wakeman—That depends upon the discretion of the Court.

McKellar—(to Wakeman)—Perhaps you will say whether this business is properly organized here?

Wakeman—(hurriedly)—I am not here to decide questions of that sort.

(Another pause.)

Witness, (with a satisfied air)—There, Alderman, I guess I have got that well enough.

Briggs—Yes; you might have a history of your life there.

McKellar—(soothingly)—Oh, no; take it easy. [Laughter.] This question I will answer for my own satisfaction—protesting, as heretofore, against the right or authority of this Committee to propound it. I answer that I never did receive any money or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, for urging the claims or the appointment of any person whomsoever; but, on the contrary, whenever any scoundrel dared to approach me with the offer of anything, either directly or indirectly, I reported the fact to the Board of Commissioners, who invariably rejected such an unworthy applicant. I deny this imputation most emphatically, in all its length and breadth.

Briggs—I should think that was pretty well answered.

McKellar—I intended to answer it well.

Briggs—That is right. Why don't you answer all the questions that way that were put to you before?

McKellar—I did that for my own satisfaction. I do not think you have any right to ask any question whatever, and I protest against your right to ask me any question whatever.

Briggs—(with great moderation)—How long have you been attached to the Police Department? That is a little, simple question.

McKellar—I have answered that; it is already on record.

Q.—How? A.—At the first meeting here I answered it; the question and answer are on record.

Q.—How much stolen property is there in the Chief's Office now unclaimed? A.—I decline answering for the same reason.

Briggs—Well, it is useless to lose time here when you decline answering.

McKellar—I think you have been using the time very well.

Briggs—You have been answering a question only here and there.

McKellar—I answered every question that was proper.

Briggs—That will do, Mr. McKellar, for to-day.

Clerk—(to McKellar)—Will you leave me your notes, Mr. McKellar?

McKellar—Yes, I will give them to you, but I must get them back again; I believe you are a gentleman.

Clerk—What do you say?

McKellar—I say I must have them back again.

Clerk—Certainly, but you said something beside that.

McKellar—I said I believed you were a gentleman. Is that an implication on your character? [Laughter.]

Clerk—(decomposedly)—It is out of place.

McKellar—(calmly)—I merely say so. I don't believe you are anything else.

Hereupon Mr. McKellar handed his notes to the Clerk and withdrew.

MR. M'CANN IS LIKEWISE CONTUMACIOUS.

Michael McCann, another of the "contumacious witnesses," was then sworn, and took his seat opposite Alderman Briggs, armed with a printed copy of Judge Daly's decision, which he proceeded very coolly to peruse.

Briggs—Mr. McCann, what Ward are you attached to?

McCann calmly pursued his study of the decision.

Briggs—Do you decline answering that question?

McCann—I want to find out how it is first.

Briggs—I guess there never was such a set of witnesses before any Court in this City before. What Ward are you attached to in the Police?

McCann—The Nineteenth.

Briggs—What position do you hold?

McCann—Is that question in Judge Daly's decision?

Briggs—Let me see what those questions are. I do not think we want to go exactly by them.

McCann—I do.

Briggs—We will try and ask you some day, if we don't to-day.

STANDS OR FALLS WITH DALY.

McCann—I have got the questions Judge Daly decided that I am to answer before me, and I do not go outside of them.

Briggs—Won't you answer any other questions except what are laid down there?

McCann—I shall not go outside of Judge Daly's decision, and I shall refuse to answer all other questions.

Briggs—Do you refuse to answer respecting the position you hold in the police?

McCann—I will answer the questions that Judge Daly has put down here according to his decision. You can read the decision.

Tucker—Judge Daly in his decision says: "and also testify and give evidence respecting the matters embraced by the resolution, a copy of which is annexed."

McCann—I never received but one decision from Judge Daly, and I have a copy of that decision and a true copy before me.

Briggs—We are satisfied with Judge Daly's decision.

McCann—So am I.

Briggs—It covers all the ground we require.

McCann—The decision refers to all questions mentioned in the resolutions of the 16th of March. That is the decision I received from Judge Daly.

Briggs—You must use your own judgment. We won't judge for you.

Tucker—I will read the Judge's decision as it is here (producing a printed slip.)

HE NEVER RECEIVED THAT DECISION.

McCann—I never received that decision, and it is not likely I ever will.

Tucker then read from the decision, which he thought embraced every question.

Briggs—Oh, these gentlemen understand the decision; they understand all about it.

McCann—I never received such a decision from the Judge.

Briggs—It was published in all the newspapers.

McCann—I never read it. I will answer all the questions embraced in the decision.

Briggs—I wish you to answer other questions.

McCann—I cannot go outside of the Judge's decision.

Briggs—He decides that you should answer all questions having any bearing on the Police Department, respecting corruption or anything else.

McCann—He says nothing there about corruption.

Briggs—You must be your own judge of what he says.

McCann—Judge Daly or one of his officers sent me his decision. In it he says that he will issue an attachment against me for contempt if, on receiving one day's notice of the meeting of the Committee, I refuse to attend, or attending, refuse to answer "any questions mentioned in the deposition annexed to the said petition." Now, the deposition is that of your Clerk, of the questions which I refused to answer.

Briggs—I don't know anything about how you understand it. I understand that you are to answer all questions that relate to the Police Department.

McCann—I do not so understand. You brought me before Judge Daly. I abide by his decision.

Briggs—I am afraid we will have to bring you before him again.

McCann—I have been before him once and I am satisfied. Judge Daly has just as much right to serve one of those extra decisions on me as he had upon others.

Briggs—I don't know where you all learned so much law. Do you answer the question or not?

McCann—What is it?

Briggs—What Ward are you attached to?

McCann—I told you once.

WON'T ANSWER.

Briggs—Well, what position do you occupy?

McCann—That is not embraced in the decision. If you will ask me the questions that are set down here, I will answer them.

Briggs—Do you decline answering the question?

McCann—I decline answering any question outside of Judge Daly's decision.

Briggs—Will you answer the question, or do you refuse to answer it?

McCann—I will answer the questions that are set down here.

Briggs—I want you to answer the questions I ask you.

McCann—Judge Daly does not say you have a right to ask me any more questions than are down here.

Briggs—That is to be settled hereafter. We will attend to that some other day. Do you answer the question or not?

McCann—I will abide by Judge Daly's decision.

Briggs—Well, if you refuse to answer, certainly we can make nothing else of it. Are you a citizen of the United States and the State of New-York? [A pause.] What answer do you make to that question?

McCann—None at all. I have told you that I will abide by Judge Daly's decision, and I cannot go beyond it.

DOES TESTIFY.

Briggs—What is your full name?

McCann—Michael McCann?

Q.—How long have you been on the police? A.—Eighteen months.

Q.—Have you ever been imprisoned in this or in any other country? A.—(emphatically)—No, Sir.

Q.—When and where were you naturalized? A.—I don't see that question here.

Q.—You refuse to answer the question? A.—Oh, I cannot go outside of the judge's decision, you know.

Q.—You cannot answer that question? A.—No; I cannot go outside the Judge's decision; that would be going too far.

"SAME."

Briggs—By whom were you naturalized, and in what Court? It seems to me that is a simple question.

McCann—Well, I have got to refuse to answer it on the same grounds that I refused to answer the others.

Briggs—Are you a Lieutenant in your Ward?

McCann—I don't see that that has anything to do with it.

Briggs—Do you decline answering whether you are a Lieutenant or not?

McCann—I do, upon the same ground.

Briggs—That will do for to-day, Mr. McCann.

WEBSTER UP—WEBSTER IS VERY STUBBORN.

Timothy Webster, the last of the contumacious three, was then called and made his appearance, but he demurred to the oath tendered him by the Clerk of the Committee, Mr. Selmes. I came here, said he, of my own free will.

Briggs—Well, we did not want you brought here by half a dozen policemen.

Webster—I don't think you would have had any right to fetch me here as a witness.

Briggs—Well, that is not the question now; you are here; that's enough.

Webster—(sarcastically)—Will the honorable Chairman allow me the same privilege that he took himself?

WANTED A LAWYER.

I should like to have counsel in this matter.

Briggs—Oh, we cannot allow a witness to leave the stand. You need not say anything criminating yourself or anything of that kind. We want plain facts.

Webster—Yes, Sir, I know that.

Briggs—Any honest man ought to be ready to tell the truth without the aid of counsel, and that is all that is required.

Webster—All I want is that you shall proceed legally, and not usurp powers that do not belong to you.

DEFIANCE.

Briggs—I do not intend to deal hardly with you.

Webster—I do not intend that you shall if I know it.

Briggs—If there is any one present you want to consult, you can do it.

Webster—I will refer to your associate, Alderman Tucker.

THE OATH.

The witness then took the oath, declaring that he intended to be governed entirely by the decision of Judge Daly, and the resolution referred to therein.

Briggs—What is your full name?

Webster—I never deny it; my full name is Timothy Webster.

Briggs—How long have you been attached to the Police Department?

Webster—Does Alderman Tucker say that is embraced in the decision of Judge Daly?

Briggs—I ask the question.

Webster—I have a right to refer to your colleague, I believe.

Briggs—Well, we will give you all the time you are entitled to, and a little more.

Webster—I do not ask for more.

JUDGE DALY UP AGAIN.

Tucker—(After consulting the decision)—This is not one of the questions enumerated by Judge Daly, which he decided upon as having been asked you before.

Briggs—What has that to do with it?

Tucker—It is my opinion that the Judge, in his decision, allows us to ask any questions.

Webster—That is your opinion, but not the decision of the Judge.

Tucker—That is my opinion of the Judge's decision.

Webster—I do not so read it.

Briggs—We decide that you are bound to answer all questions relating to the subject now pending before the Committee.

Webster—I have no desire to prevent you from claiming anything you choose.

Briggs—What answer do you make to the question?

Webster—If you will ask me any of the questions enumerated in this decision, I will answer them fairly.

HE DON'T REFUSE.

Briggs—Then you refuse to answer my question?

Webster—(again referring to the decision)—I do not see it here.

Briggs—What class of office do you hold in the Police Department?

Webster—Is that in the decision, Alderman Tucker, or in the resolution?

Tucker—It is not among the questions asked you before.

Briggs—What answer do you make to the last question?

Webster—I abide by the decision of Judge Daly.

Briggs—Were you ever attached to the Chief's office?

HANGS HIS BANNER ON THE OUTER WALL.

Webster—(holding up the decision)—This is what I am governed by.

Briggs—Are you a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York?

Webster—(laughing)—Judge Daly refers to that point entirely, and I abide strictly by his decision.

Briggs—Perhaps you know more than the Judge does himself, but that has to be settled some other time. When were you naturalized, by whom, and in what Court? [A long pause.] Do you decline answering that question?

Webster—I abide by the decision.

Briggs—I understand you to refuse to answer the question.

HE SPEAKS PLAIN ENGLISH.

Webster—I cannot help what construction you put upon what I say. I speak the plain English language.

Briggs—Well, Mr. Webster, that will do for to-day, Sir. We shall require to call you some other day, I suppose.

CURTAIN FALLS—COMMITTEE GOES HOME.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

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ROOMS WANTED.—By a single gentleman; a furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without partial board; a location near Broadway and not above 20th-st. preferred. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, O. X. L., Times Office. N. B.—A permanent location is wanted.

ROOMS TO LET.—Very pleasant furnished rooms to let, in a convenient part of South Brooklyn, with a private family. Parlor with extension room and two or three bedrooms, together or separate, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 281 Court-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 10, [illegible]

[illegible]

MLLE. TERESA PARODI'S LAST BUT ONE GRAND CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1855, at NIBLO'S SALOON, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH. On which occasion she will sing:

1. "Ah mon fils," [illegible] ...... Meyerbeer.
2. "Di tanti palpiti," (Tancredi) ...... Rossini.
3. [illegible]
4. Duetto with Mme. STRAKOSCH, [illegible]
5. Duetto, [illegible]
6. Duetto, "I would that my Love," ...... Mendelssohn.

Price of admission $1. For particulars see future advertisements.

Mlle. PARODI will give one Grand Concert in Brooklyn on FRIDAY, Sept. 14. On SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Mlle. PARODI'S last Concert in New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1855—Benefit of Mr. W. HARRISON, on which occasion he will appear with Miss LOUISA PYNE and the grand Opera Company, in the First Act of Donizetti's Comic Opera of the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Marie .... Miss Louisa Pyne
Tonio .... Mr. W. Harrison

Followed by the Third Act of the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Thaddeus .... Mr. W. Harrison
Arline .... Miss Louisa Pyne

To conclude with the Third Act of CINDERELLA.

Cinderella .... Miss Louisa Pyne
Prince Felix .... Mr. W. Harrison

[illegible]

MONDAY—The Pyne and Harrison Opera Company in Grand Opera.

In rehearsal and shortly will be produced, a new American Opera entitled RIP VAN WINKLE, founded on Washington Irving's great work. [illegible]

[illegible]

NIBLO'S SALOON.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, [illegible] FELICITA VESTVALI'S Grand Concert [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—[illegible] THIS EVENING, Sept. 8, will be presented the Grand Fairy Pantomime, entitled the MAGIC PILLS.

[illegible]

Also, the inimitable Ballet entitled the BEAUTY OF MADRID.

[illegible]

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—A great night for Laughter.—[illegible] THE MAN AND THE TIGER. [illegible] THE WANDERING MINSTREL. [illegible] VILIKENS AND HIS DINAH. Doors open at 6½, begin at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND REOPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.—SATURDAY, Sept. 8.—EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Drama of THERESE—[illegible] After which, DEAF AS A POST. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock THERESE, [illegible] DEAF AS A POST. The living OSTRICHES, the HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENTS, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

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THE EXHIBITION of this unequalled Monarch of the Forest will close on the 1st of October next. [illegible] Admission 25 cents; children half price.

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For eight years this Company performed in New-York City at No. 472 Broadway, under the direction of E. P. Christy, Esq. [illegible] For particulars, see the bills. Tickets 25 cents, [illegible] Doors open 7½; Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY and COMIC OPERA. [illegible] Tickets 25 cents.

THE LAST THREE WEEKS.—[illegible] J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. [illegible]

GRAND CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER will give a Grand Concert, on THURSDAY, [illegible] in the Athenæum. They will be assisted by the most distinguished artists of the day. Further particulars will shortly be announced.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FREE SCHOOL.—[illegible] when notice of the meeting of the classes will be given.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—FERDINAND HELLUM, about 15 years of age, in my employ, was sent about 4 o'clock yesterday (Friday) to the People's Bank with a note, and has not been heard of since. [illegible] Of the money given him to pay the note were two $100 bills on the Market Bank. [illegible] WM. CLARK, No. [illegible]

PORTE-MONNAIE LOST.—On FRIDAY MORNING, when leaving the steamer Rip Van Winkle, or while going from there to Broadway, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money, and a note [illegible] The finder may retain the money if he will forward the note (payment of which has been stopped,) to EMMA HOLLISTER, at the office of this paper.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on going from Whitehall to the Wall-st. stage, a lady's purse, [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHERS' REAL ESTATE HOME ASSOCIATION, [illegible] on MONDAY, [illegible] of the said Association. [illegible] GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

LECTURES ON DENTAL SURGERY, &c.—Dr. O'BRIEN, [illegible] Surgeon Dentist to the Royal Family of England, [illegible] on MONDAY, Oct. 1. [illegible] at No. 38 Bond-st. [illegible]

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS, VETERINARY SURGEON.—Respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible]

THOMAS DUGAN—Begs leave to inform the friends of his late brother, [illegible] GENERAL UNDERTAKER, [illegible]

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS [illegible] CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

City Plunder—How to Stop it.

A correspondent "who has just paid his taxes," writes, in more in sorrow than in anger, upon the desperate and hopeless condition of our City affairs. He cannot well exaggerate it,—and it is not easy for him, or for anybody else, to devise any feasible and effective plan of relief. We have a horde of robbers and swindlers fastened upon us, and armed with the power, and determined to use it, to perpetuate their hold upon office. Our correspondent suggests the indictment and prosecution of these offenders, by our Grand Juries,—believing that our Courts are still pure, and that, if once arraigned there, these plunderers would have justice done them: and he very justly says, that half a dozen of our official robbers working at Sing Sing, beside the felon who only stole a hundred dollars, would operate as a scarecrow to keep the others in check.

The great difficulty in this case—as in a thousand others—is, that what is everybody's business is nobody's. To collect testimony,—to employ persons skilled in the ways and means of City plunder, to ferret it out,—to hunt up and arrange all of the facts, and to persuade them to testify,—all this, and the other steps necessary to the detection and prosecution of official roguery, require money. Nobody—no matter how deep may be his interest in the matter—can afford the time to devote to it himself, or the money to employ others who will.

We are not sure but something might be done by an Association. In the Western States the inhabitants band together and raise a fund to be used for the detection of *horse thieves*. Expert thief-catchers are employed and kept steadily at the business,—detecting the guilty parties and taking measures to secure their punishment. The same system is resorted to for various special services of the kind, and in this City our merchants continue to maintain an independent police,—private watchmen, and other custodians of their interests.

Why may not the same system be resorted to for the detection and punishment of our *official* swindlers? If the parties interested would organize an Association for the detection of office-holding thieves and robbers,—employ shrewd, expert and energetic men to ferret out official rascalities, (ex-office-holders would probably be the best adapted to this service on a certain well-known principle,)—raise a sum of money sufficient to defray all expenses, employ lawyers to prosecute the cases in our Courts of law, pay witnesses for their attendance, and take all other steps necessary for the vigorous prosecution of their object,—we are satisfied that something might be done towards obtaining a redress of grievances.

The experiment, at all events, may be worth *trying*,—as no *other hope* of improvement, under existing circumstances, can reasonably be entertained.

How to Sue a Railroad Company.

Many inquiries reach us as to the proper modes of procedure against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, to secure damages for the results of the late accident. Three are available.

The first and worst is to bring an action against them in New-Jersey Courts, under New-Jersey laws. We have already stated our reasons for believing that little can be expected of bench or jury in that abject community. The miasma of monopoly vitiates everything, even the jury-box. No antiseptic is powerful enough to purify the atmosphere of their Courts of law. It needs no argument to show the folly of trying a highwayman before a parcel of pickpockets.

The second is a suit in the Federal Courts, in cases where the friends of the dead and the injured are citizens of other States than New-Jersey. Probably every case arising under this accident may be prosecuted in the Courts of the United States. The cars damaged were those carrying "through passengers;" the way-car, with its freight of New-Jersey passengers escaped with slight damage.

A third course is to bring suit in the courts of New-York or Pennsylvania, where common law is affirmed by statutes, in giving damages for injuries done to survivors; and in the former State, and possibly in the latter, there are enactments affording pecuniary consolation to the relatives of the dead. As the actions under these laws are neither criminal nor penal, the only points to be ascertained before commencing proceedings, are, whether there is a director or other officer of the company within reach of the process of the court, and whether any property of the company can be levied upon under a judgment and execution. In this City there is, we believe, one resident director, if not two; and steamboats and transports without number can be seized in execution.

Amid channels so multiplied for attaining damages, it becomes the duty of every sufferer to prosecute his demand. We make the exhortation in no vindictive spirit. Personally, or in the person of immediate friends, we have no complaint to make of the Camden and Amboy Company: who, at least, deserve the praise of transacting the vast business of the road, with astonishing safety to life, considering the limited facilities to which their parsimony confines them. A correspondent residing at Burlington assures us, "that in the Winter, during the necessary suspension of business on the Canal, the steam-whistle of a passing train may be heard in the streets of that village every five minutes during the night." The fact that we have no more than *two* fatal and heart-rending calamities to record in two years, as the result of this crowding of business upon a single track, is an evidence of the skill with which the rules of the road are adjusted, and of the fidelity with which subordinates observe them. This circumstance, however, affords no justification for neglecting enlarged means of intercourse, and should not weigh a moment with prosecutor or jury in the matter of damages. With a double track such laborious nicety of traveling regulations might have been dispensed with: a host of lives would not have been dependent upon the accuracy of a watch, or the look-out of a brakeman. The duty of the individual is attended, therefore, in the present instance, with the force and obligation of a public duty, and its neglect must be judged by that more elevated standard.

A Tub to the Whale.

It cannot be forgotten by the public that a great triumph for retrenchment, reform and economy in our City Government was thought to have been gained, when the Common Council was shamed by the Press into the abandonment of the famous Tea Room, where the members of the City Government and their friends indulged themselves in canvas-back ducks, brandy and cigars, at the expense of the people. To cut off that source of corruption and extravagance, was supposed to be a great point gained by the friends of good order and economy.

But we are inclined to believe that depriving the Aldermen of the Tea Room luxuries and conveniences, has been a great detriment to the public. The expenses of the City have more than doubled since that great retrenchment took place. The grasping propensities of our Aldermanic legislators were then satisfied with a feed of game and a hat full of cigars; and while they were engaged in a jollification at the expense of the City, they could not be plotting larger schemes of plunder. We are of the opinion that abolishing the Corporation Tea Room has cost the City about a million of dollars. Aldermen are a kind of men that need feeding; they have unbounded stomachs, and swallows like Rabelaisian giants. Deprived of their suppers they took to riding in hired coaches, at the expense of the City, for they must be allowed to indulge in some kind of personal comfort at the public expense.

And now, we are alarmed to learn they propose to abolish the system of free rides; by way of throwing a tub to that fat leviathan the public, to divert his attention, so that they may the more successfully attack him in his oiliest parts, they have resolved to deprive themselves of the luxury of riding at his expense. We are apprehensive that this appearance of reform will cost us more dearly than the reform of the tea-room. It is better to pay a few thousands for an avowedly improper object than to pay a million for a secret one. If the Aldermen had been disposed to honesty in the matter of rides at the public cost, nothing could have been easier than for them to show it since they came into power. This public resolution not to rob any more we fear will prove *very much like the drunkard's resolution* not to drink, who felt himself bound in honor to treat his resolution to a "tod" immediately afterwards.

The Temperance Party.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society have issued an address, indicative of the action they propose to take at the coming Election. It declares their purpose to sustain the existing Prohibitory law,—as being constitutional until it shall have been declared otherwise by the Court of last resort. It says that the Temperance Society will continue to hold itself aloof from all political parties,—and will accept from any party, nominations for officers, provided they are known to be competent,—total abstinence men and advocates of Prohibition. If such men, are not nominated by other parties, they propose to nominate and support them on their own account.

The only innovation in the policy of the State Society as indicated in this address, is that of requiring *total abstinence* as a condition of nomination for office. Whether *practical and actual abstinence will be deemed* sufficient,—or whether a written *pledge* will be required,—the address does not intimate. *We infer from it that an entire State total* abstinence ticket, embracing all the officers as well as those which are connected with the enforcement and interpretation of the law, will be nominated by the Temperance party,—or rather that the society will urge upon the State Convention, with which the decision of the point will rest, the adoption of such a policy.

A meeting of the "President, Vice President, and Executive Officers" of the State Society was recently held at Albany, at which a resolution was passed reaffirming the declaration of the State Convention at Auburn, last year, that they would support candidates of any party known to be "true to the idea of prohibition,"—and appending the following explanatory resolution:

Resolved, That we understand "being true to the great idea of prohibition," *involves Total Abstinence* from all Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, and a hearty and energetic advocacy and support of Prohibitory Legislation for the suppression of Intemperance.

The postponement of the State Convention, originally announced for Sept. 27, to the 2d of October, was for the purpose of inquiring into the position, opinions and personal habits of the candidates of the several parties.

Damages for Injuries.

One of our neighbors advises the friends of young ROBLEKER, who, when in pursuit of the ferry boat, ran off the dock at Brooklyn a few days since, to commence a suit against the Company,—adding that "An action at common law will lie, and that they are entitled to damages." We apprehend this is a mistake. No damages can be recovered for *loss of life* or *limb*, unless it can be shown that the sufferer was not only without blame himself, but that he used all due precautions for his own safety. This is the law as uniformly laid down by our Courts. It is only about a year since the widow and friends of the late SAMUEL NICHOLLS, who lost his life while attempting to get on the forward platform of a Third-avenue car, which the driver would not stop, consulted eminent lawyers as to the liability of the Company to respond in damages for that bereavement, and they were advised that under the circumstances a verdict could not be expected, and if obtained would probably be set aside on appeal.

There can be no doubt on this point. It is unquestionably the duty of corporations to take all necessary and proper precautions against danger,—and the Legislature should provide for its enforcement. But no damages can be recovered in cases where the sufferers are to blame, as young ROBLEKER clearly was in this case,—and as sufferers from kindred causes are very apt to be.

Rachel.

RACHEL renews her performances on Monday night. She will, beyond all question, confirm the unanimous and hearty verdict of all who have seen her, that in the consummate perfection of her art she has never been equaled or approached by any one upon this continent. She will have no difficulty in sustaining this conviction with all who see her. Play when she may, and to few or many, her reputation as an actress is in no danger.

But if she looks also for popularity,—if her managers look for large and steady returns of cash,—they must abandon the high-priced, exclusive system they have thus far followed, but which even thus far has been only half successful. With even her prodigious reputation, and with the excited state of public feeling that awaited her arrival, RACHEL has not had an overflowing or even a crowded house since she has been here. And she has had the largest she ever will have at present rates.

This *three dollar* arrangement is based on the assumption that we have an aristocracy that may be relied on for support. It ignores the great mass of the public and looks to the few,—who are at once cultivated and rich. The number of such is *too few*. They have never yet sustained anything—opera, theatre or any branch of art. Every successful actor and singer has been compelled, *nolens volens*, to act and sing for the masses, and at prices which the mass can pay.

RACHEL will be no exception. *She must lower her prices or fail.* We hope she will not be advised to a course that will involve the latter alternative.

Briggs Again.

We cannot conscientiously recommend a perusal of the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Committee having in charge the discovery of where our Chief of Police was born; all about that mysterious "black trunk printed in hand-bill form;" who stole the black broadcloth? and an investigation into the financial management of the Dog-pound. BRIGGS' conduct of the *investigation* was at one time amusing. It is not so now. A man may make *himself ridiculous* for a time, and thereby excite *mirthfulness* in the beholder but when he voluntarily continues it, long after his audience have ceased to smile at his efforts, he furnishes cause for the most painful apprehensions concerning his mental condition.

The proceedings yesterday occupy over four columns, in fine type, and not a single step forward was made in the case. The witnesses he had made so great an effort to force into answering his questions, not only refused to answer, but offered him almost every indignity that one man can offer another, except tweaking his nose or pulling him by his beard. When he asked concerning the Dog-Pound, they would not answer but as it pleased themselves; and consequently he received no information. When that mysterious black trunk was the subject of inquiry, the answers were, if possible, more mysterious than the black trunk itself. When knowledge of what became of the black broadcloth that was used at the HENRY CLAY obsequies was wanting, nothing could be learned other than that one of the witnesses had heard that Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH got a very large piece of it. Now, as Mr. BRANCH, to our knowledge, has been on a hunt after that black broadcloth for a very long time, the rumor is not to be credited. For why should Mr. BRANCH lose time in hunting for that, a very large piece of which was on his back at the time? There was no incentive to the race other than the remnant of the piece. It is of no use to say that old women often make a great bobbery hunting for their spectacles when they are on their noses, and that Mr. BRANCH might make a similar mistake by chasing after what was on his back, for Mr. BRANCH is not an old woman, and therein, at least, the simile does not hold good. We think, however, that Mr. BRANCH owes it to himself and his friends to prove it to be wholly without foundation in truth. We have no doubt Mr. BRANCH can cast aside the imputation as easily as he could strip himself of an old garment. This rumor concerning the disappearance of the cloth was all the new matter elicited from the witnesses. Alas! we are to have more of it.

☞ Father GAVAZZI announces that he is coming to the United States to insist on the "necessity of union among Protestant Americans." It is a little curious that our rampant Americans should be under the necessity of importing a *foreigner* to instruct them in their duty. They will be asking foreigners, by and by, to help elect their nominees.

FROM RUSSIA.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Statement of the Condition of Affairs in St. Petersburg.

We receive, through private channels, and from a quarter entitled to confidence, an important rumor in regard to the financial projects of Russia.

It is stated that she has tried to raise a loan in Berlin and failed,—that she then tried to raise a loan from the ROTHSCHILDS, and the negotiation lingered for two months, but eventually failed.

These, her only resources in Europe, having failed, it is stated that the Russian Cabinet has it in contemplation *to raise a loan in the United States*, where the sympathy of the masses is relied upon to cause it to be readily taken. It is proposed to issue the stock in small amounts—somewhat on the plan of the recent loans in France.

Russian agents, it is said, are either in or on their way to the United States, to inquire into the feasibility of the plan proposed.

Whether this is actually so or not, it is considered certain by our correspondent that the rumor has reached the English and French Governments, and been a subject of consideration with them.

We have reports direct from Russia of another character.

Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* was an American lady, direct from St. Petersburg, where she is connected with the highest official and social circles, and where she has been spending the past year,—being, from her alliances, as much at home there as in the United States. We understand that her representations of the condition of affairs in Russia, and especially in St. Petersburg, are directly in conflict with the statements contained in the English papers, which arrive by every steamer.

Instead of the financial and commercial distress of which we have read so much, as consequent upon the war, she says that business wears its usual aspect and is quite as brisk as ever,—that money is abundant,—the people contented and in excellent spirits about the war, and that no one living in the capital would suspect, from anything that met his notice, that there was anything unusual in the condition of the country. It is not believed there that the Allies will succeed in gaining possession of Sebastopol. The protracted and successful defence hitherto maintained is regarded as establishing the fact that, to any force which the Allies can bring against it, the place is absolutely impregnable. A very large reserve force awaits orders at St. Petersburg, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits or supplies of provisions and money for the war.

The same authority states that the reported capture and destruction of Sweaborg is so enormously exaggerated in importance as to pass for a hoax. No part of the fortifications of the place have been destroyed or seriously injured.

The habitual exaggerations of the English Press on this, as upon other incidents of the war, excite some indignation and more amusement in intelligent Russian circles.

We learn that the American officers sent out by our Government to take lessons in war at Sebastopol, were at the latest dates in St. Petersburg. They had obtained the Emperor's permission to visit Cronstadt, and then Sebastopol—but the latter only on condition that they should not afterwards go within the lines of the Allied forces.

Senator Toombs Abroad.

Among the passengers who came home by the *Atlantic* is Senator TOOMBS of Georgia. We learn that during his tour abroad he fell in while traveling with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and had several unreserved and characteristic conversations with his Lordship on American affairs, and the *topics* connected therewith *likely* to be *of* mutual interest.

Lord JOHN was apparently under the impression, *so* far as his *opinion* could be *gathered* from his remarks on Slavery, that negroes had *souls*. We understand that Mr. TOOMBS gave him very emphatic, if not satisfactory, assurances by way of correcting this mistake.

He also assured his Lordship that Cuba would inevitably ere long become a part of the United States; that in the election of General PIERCE it was supposed we had an Executive who would cooperate with those who are laboring to bring about that result, but that in this,—as in many other respects,—he had fallen short of their expectations. *At the next election*, however, we should have better luck; and a President would then be chosen who would give his hearty and prompt attention to the consummation of this project.

His Lordship ventured to intimate that England might object to this arrangement, and might be disposed to interfere against its being carried out. The Senator's argument in reply to this representation, as reported, to us was, if not in terms: "England be d—d." What his Lordship's rejoinder was, our reporter could not stay to hear. We think it quite likely that since his ejection from the Cabinet, he would not very sharply contest the exhortation of our Georgia Senator.

Branch Abroad.

We understand that Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH carried with him in his voyage at sea the same earnest determination to regulate everything that is wrong, correct all abuses, and put things "to rights" generally, *which distinguishes him at home. We are sorry to be* obliged to add that his efforts there met with the same ill-success which, owing to the hostility of interested *parties, generally attends them here*. During the voyage home on the *Pacific*, remembering the *Arctic's* fate, he thought it dangerous for the steamer to run fast through a mist, and counseled the confinement of Captain NYE *in irons*, because that enterprising and hard-headed officer declined his counsels. The passengers, strange as it may appear, wouldn't support the proposition, and so Mr. BRANCH was compelled to run *the risk of losing his life*, and the still more valuable records he had dug up in England. Fortunately, for himself at all events, he brought them both safe ashore.

Aid Wanted.

Rev. ROBERT GREEN, of Newbern, N. C., a colored preacher, in regular standing in the Episcopal Church, and certified by very many persons who know him well, has *five children* in Slavery, whom he desires to redeem. Their mother is dead; and he hopes, if he can secure their liberty, to be able to educate them, and make them useful members of society. They can all be purchased for $3,500, which is much less than their actual value to their present owner. Mr. GREEN has already raised $600 towards the object, and hopes for aid in completing the necessary sum in this City.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, who knows him well, and certifies fully to his character and the merits of this appeal, has consented to take charge of whatever money may be sent to him for that purpose.

Evening Schools.

No department of our system of public instruction is more interesting than our Evening Schools. They are a form of manual labor schools admirably adapted to the existing state of society in our populous towns. By means of these schools our young artisans may toil by day and study by night. A suggestion or two in regard to them may not be useless.

1. Too restricted a policy should not be adopted in regard to the appointment of teachers for these schools. It may not be meet to peremptorily exclude from the Principalships of Night Schools the Principals of Day Schools, as was done last year. Range far and wide, and get the best teachers who are attainable. The physical and mental capacities of our teachers of like official grades differ widely.

2. Multitudes of young artisans and others of like condition, absent themselves from the Night Schools because, in the main, nothing is taught them beyond those elementary branches which those absentees have, in a measure, mastered in the Day Schools. Why not divide our Evening Schools into two classes—High Schools and Primary Schools? We are aware of the healthful stimulus of the Free Academy.

3. Literary and Scientific Lectures are of inconsiderable value, unless they who hear them have been instructed in the branches lectured upon. Then, lectures may greatly enlighten and instruct. An Evening High School might be highly benefited thereby. D.

New Telegraph Offices.

The wires of the Union Line of Telegraph, between this City and Boston, are being transferred from the turnpike to the route of the New-Haven Railroad, between Harlem and Stamford, and telegraph stations are to be established immediately at Williams' Bridge, New-Rochelle, and perhaps at Port Chester. An office is also going to be opened at the passenger depôt of the New-Haven Railroad Company, Canal-street, in this City, an arrangement having been entered into between the Railroad and Telegraph Companies. Should the experiment answer expectations, it is quite probable that telegraph offices will be opened at the principal railroad stations between New-York and Boston at an early day. Before the expiration of the present month there will be *five* telegraph stations in Westchester County, viz.: Port Chester, New-Rochelle, Williams' Bridge, Yonkers and Peekskill.

The California Mails.

The mail steamer *Empire City* it is expected will bring advices from California to the 15th of August. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have, with the consent of the Postmaster General, made an arrangement by which their steamer will leave San Francisco in future on the 5th and 20th of each month, commencing with the 5th inst., instead of the 1st and 16th, as formerly. By this arrangement, the boats on this side will leave Aspinwall, regularly, on the 4th and 19th, and reach this port on the 12th and 27th. The same regularity will be observed on the outward passage, though the sailing days hence remain the same.

City Railroads.

A correspondent suggests that the seats in our City Railroad cars be divided by iron rods, so that each passenger could only occupy the space he pays for. Under the present arrangement a seat calculated for twelve persons is frequently filled up by ten. The reason is, that five or six are usually ladies, and as their dresses must have ample room, they occupy the seats of seven or eight persons, leaving the too-often fatigued passenger to stand, while they retain what he has paid for. Our ferry-boats and the omnibuses in the city of Paris have thus divided their seats. The plan is worthy of imitation here.

Found Dead—Suicide.

The body of a young man was found on Thursday in the grounds of Mr. ASPINWALL, at Staten Island, shot in the left side. He appeared to be a German, aged about 25. He was supposed to be a tailor, judging from the appearance of the forefinger of his left hand, which had been much pricked by a needle. A double barreled pistol lay beside him, one barrel of which was discharged, and the other loaded, capped, and on full cock. He was well dressed, in black, and had not been long dead when found.

Arrival from Havre.

The steamship *Tennessee*, WALLACE, from Havre, Aug. 19, to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, with merchandise and passengers, arrived in port yesterday. She experienced heavy gales for eleven days on her passage, lost her wheel-house and guards and otherwise received much damage. On Tuesday, the 4th inst. she put into Halifax for coal, and sailed thence the same night at 10 o'clock.

Rachelosqueries.

We noticed the other day the appearance of "Rachel pudding" at a Broadway restaurant, and we have seen a large placard with "Rachel's Lager Bier," posted at the entrance of a "Saloon" near Houston-street.

☞ Secretary MARCY, in reply to inquiries from an interested party, says that "The State Department has no authority to settle claims for losses at Greytown. They cannot be settled or paid by this or any other Department without the sanction of Congress."

☞ We received yesterday, from JAMES B. MURRAY, an addition of $25 to the sums already contributed for the relief of the family of the English physician recently deceased. As a sufficient sum has been raised to meet all immediate or pressing necessities, we prefer that no further donations for this object should be sent to our care.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY.—Just received a large lot of very superior black French Cloth Dress Coats, made in the latest style, lined throughout with the finest satin de chine. Selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FALL STYLE FOR 1855 NOW READY AT THE NEW HAT CO.'S, No. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality Three Dollars only. The Public are invited to call. We sell a single hat wholesale price. Call and see.

MENDAMING HILL & COLBY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, the only importers of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. [illegible], Agent, at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

TO ALL WHO DESIRE [illegible] LOCKS, we recommend the use of LYON'S world renowned KATHAIRON. [illegible] everywhere in large bottles for 25 cents. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

FALL FASHION.—[illegible] West End Emporium, No. 1[illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] L. W. [illegible]

BANKERS, BROKERS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, [illegible] "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Water-st., near Wall, N. Y. N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers have ever been lost in any of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

FAMILY MEDICINES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, [illegible] NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Mr. CRISTADORO has recently enlarged and embellished his premises, No. 6 Astor House, at an expense of some thousands of dollars. [illegible] EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE [illegible]

INHALATION FOR CONSUMPTION ONLY PROPER IN CERTAIN STAGES AND CASES.—[illegible] Dr. A. S. HEATH, [illegible]

A TRIAL OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will convince the most skeptical of their great virtues. [illegible] WILLIAM NORTON [illegible]

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," [illegible]

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. [illegible]

THE ECONOMICAL, THE PRUDENT, THE SENSIBLE, the fashionable, the high and low, rich and poor, the professional man, the merchant, and the mechanic, will find KNOX'S hat establishments, [illegible]

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, [illegible] DR. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—[illegible] SINGER'S. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FALL STYLE HATS.—BANTA, THE HATTER, CORner of Canal and Wooster sts., [illegible]

STEAMER ATLANTIC ARRIVED WITH SPLENDID Parisian medallion royal velvet and tapestry carpets, [illegible] HIRAM ANDERSON'S [illegible]

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Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Use Costar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.—Beware of humbugs and peddlers; buy the genuine. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and No 88 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

The Steamer Alida has resumed her regular trips, and leaves Pier foot of Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, making her usual landings.

PERSONAL.

FULTON FERRY ACCIDENT.—Any passengers who were eye witnesses of the drowning accident at the Fulton Ferry, on Monday last, will confer a particular favor on the undersigned by leaving their name and address with him. CHAS. PFIZER, No. 128½ Water-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English Protestant women; one is an excellent cook, understands all kinds of baking, also jellies, &c.; has no objections to assist in washing, or would cook, wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist in the washing. Both have the best of references and are anxious to please their employers. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most trustworthy Protestant man, with 12 years' City reference from last employer, as porter in a store or any employ that may require confidence. Can keep accounts, or would take charge of a country residence. Understands farming and all branches pertaining thereunto. Address G. H. J., at this office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, or as lady's maid, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, who lived nine years in her last place; and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do general domestic work, by a tidy active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged English woman, as child's nurse or as waiting maid to Europe; the applicant has crossed the ocean several times, and does not suffer from sea sickness; the very best of references given. Address Box No. 400 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable competent young woman; is a good plain cook and baker and a first rate washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework. Best of recommendation can be given. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of two years' experience in the country, in a drug or bookstore, or as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store. Can bring good references. Salary moderate. Address HOUSE, No. 55 York st., Jersey City.

ORGANIST.—A situation as Organist and Leader of Choir wanted by a professor of music. Also, as Teacher of Piano and Singing in a first-class school. Unexceptionable references given. Address ORGANIST, Times office.

CUTLERS WANTED—Six first rate table cutlers to whom good wages will be given and steady employment. None need apply but those who have served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Call on P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 66 John st.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

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TO ENGINEERS.—The advertiser is experienced in designing and constructing side-wheel, propeller, stationary engines and boilers of all kinds, and desires to obtain a situation as manager or draughtsman in an engine work. Good references. Address X., Engineer, Times Office.

MAN SERVANT WANTED—By a small family, in a pleasant country village, within six hours' ride of this City, who understands the care of horses, is a careful driver, and has some skill in gardening; he must be orderly and domestic habits, prepared to conform to the rules of a quiet, well-ordered family, and willing to make himself generally useful. To a suitable person, an easy, respectable and permanent situation would be offered; one that has been held for twenty two years by the present incumbent, who now retires at his own request. A Protestant Englishman not over thirty years of age would be preferred. Address W. T., at this office.

MILLINER WANTED—A first rate milliner, to go South. One who is every way capable of taking charge of a large establishment, and can give the best City references, as regards character and capacity, may hear of a good and permanent situation, by applying at BERLEY & CO.'S, No. 208 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A first rate nurse, also a competent seamstress may apply at No. 91 5th av., this day only, between 11 and 1 o'clock. None but Protestants with best of City references need apply.

BOOKKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—In a bank, banking or importing house, by an experienced and accurate accountant and rapid penman, who can furnish especial recommendations to the notice of any one desiring his services. Address Box No. 1,751, Post-Office.

WANTED—An educated Frenchwoman, (Protestant preferred,) to travel with a family going to Europe. She must be willing to act as lady's maid, as well as to instruct two children of ten and twelve years of age. Reference required. Address Box No. 2,687, Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A French lady, pupil for the last twelve years of the celebrated Ambroise Thomas in Music, (whose system greatly facilitates progress in the art of playing,) also of Maindron in Drawing, and whose certificates of qualification in French have been obtained from the Hotel de Ville, Paris, wishes to teach either of these branches in a school. Takes private pupils. Classes in French, Music and Drawing, corner Fourth place and Clinton st., Brooklyn. Apply there or No. 77 Madison av., New-York.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation as teacher of French, English, Mathematics or Drawing; best of references given. Address Box No. 215 Post-Office, Newport, Rhode Island.

TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of business capacity wishes a situation as salesman in a hardware, grocery or dry goods store; can influence considerable Western New-York trade. Salary moderate. City reference if required. Address J. P., Broadway Post-Office.

TO ENGRAVERS.—Wanted an engraver accustomed to engraving in the best style inscriptions, mottoes, initials, &c., on gold and silver work. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, clerks, school teachers, salesmen, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, porters, men for steamers and railroads, &c. Apply to E. GILLEN, Agent.

WANTED—Two men acquainted with steam packing and finishing. Apply at No. 237 Broadway.

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A BOOK THE JESUITS CANNOT SUPPRESS. THE ESCAPED NUN; OR, DISCLOSURES OF CONVENT LIFE, Giving a more minute description and a bolder revelation of the Mysteries and Secrets of Nunneries than have ever before been submitted to the American Public. Elegantly bound in cloth, 12mo. Price, $1.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT'S CARD. From the N. Y. Herald of Sept. 6. THE ESCAPED NUN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Herald:

SIR: An advertisement appeared in the Herald of the 2d inst., over the signature of "Know-Nothing," to which we are opposed to reply, although an anonymous writer is hardly ever worthy of notice, because an honest person who writes that which he knows to be true, would scorn to skulk behind an irresponsible name. But "ab uno disce omnes"—such has been the conduct of the principal party in this affair from the beginning of the lawsuit to the end. It is very evident that the "Novice" has been made to believe herself a perfect martyr, and had her fears operated upon until she was frightened no doubt half to death, with pretentious stories of Jesuitical plots and dangers. We question very much whether there is a greater Jesuit living than the one who is using her fears to serve his own purposes.

With regard to the "Herculean task" of writing her book twice, we regret having been the cause of compelling her to have it re-written, but we should not be censured for the consequences of her "friend's" interference.

We would ask by what authority does a "Know-Nothing," whom we believe to be an ex-officeholder under a Jesuit master, dare pronounce our book—"The Escaped Nun, or Disclosures of Convent Life"—as untrue or unworthy of credence? Can he controvert one fact mentioned therein; and has not our work on Nunneries been pronounced, by persons far more capable of judging of its merits than our sapient "Know-Nothing," to be the best and most daring expose of convent life ever published?

We admit—as "Know-Nothing" says—that we have all the original documents, which, had the parties behaved themselves, they might have used, and not have had the "Herculean task" of arranging anew without the necessary vouchers. "A well-known literary lady of Virginia," found it anything but a "Herculean task" to write her book, and she required no reverend gentleman to assist her.

When the injunction was sustained through the machinations of a very doubtful Know-Nothing—but correctly, according to the affidavits rendered by our opponents—we at once determined, having all the necessary facts in our possession, to bring out a book in which nothing should be SUPPRESSED that could unmask the convent system to the American public, and the large sale of the work shows that the people appreciate our motives.

We regret that the escaped novice has fallen into such hands, and that in endeavoring to avoid an imaginary Scylla, she has run into a real Charybdis.

Respectfully, &c., DE WITT & DAVENPORT. Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

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June	630	August	739
September, to 7th			278

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Zaidee: Part VI.
Souvenirs Contemporains; VILLEMAIN.
A Few Words about Jane Eyre.
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STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

SECOND-STORY STORE and large basement, on Broadway, to let. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 133 Cliff-st.

LOTS IN 26TH-ST. TO LET OR LEASE.—Three lots with sheds, between 1st av. and East River. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 74 Beaver-st.

PEW IN TRINITY CHAPEL TO LET.—25th-st. Apply at No. 220 Pearl st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. E. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.—The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	100 to 150
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	25 to 150
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	65 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	15
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 60 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 25 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	5 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	3 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 5 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $[illegible]
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	35 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 500 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	10 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	12 00 to 22 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware, as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted, from	$150 to $370
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from	100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from	100 to 209
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	115 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	50 to 100
MAGIC WATCHES, from	100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES	30 to 50

We have as many as 80 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers.

The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from	$10 to $25
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	10 to 30
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	20 to 50
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS, from	3 to 20
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	3 to 18
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	15 to 43

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE.—A chestnut and cherry bay, 7 and 8 years old. Time 2:48 and 3 minutes; have not been trained for speed; promise to be fast. Also, an excellent bay mare, "suitable for the road or family use." Time less than than 3 minutes. "All the animals are sound and kind." Approved notes at not more than 60 days, or Harlem lots might be taken. Apply at the Empire Livery Stable, No. 487 [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One splendid pair of very closely matched black long tail mares, 15½ hands high, of great endurance. Can trot together a mile inside of four minutes; perfectly sound and kind; six years old. Any one in want of really a good pair of horses, would do well to call and examine them. They can be seen by calling on Mr. C. V. HOAGLAND, at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, L. I., or address Box No. 1,069 Post-Office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment, erected on the most prominent and delightful Park New-York affords, is approaching a finish, and when completed will combine all that skill can devise and money supply to render it the most desirable hotel yet constructed. This House is now in process of furnishing, and this department will be in keeping with the style and arrangements of the house, both in elegance and comfort. The proprietors of the establishment respectfully announce that the House will be opened on the 1st day of October next, but that on and after the 15th day of September next, applications will be received from parties wishing to make arrangements for the Winter months.

CLAPP & JOSLIN.

H. D. CLAPP. A. C. JOSLIN.

HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the Bath House, L. I., to the Waverley Hotel, No. 697 Broadway, where he will be happy to show them his rooms, which are being fitted with every convenience for comfort and quietness. Attached to and connected with it is Shelley's Restaurant, conducted by that celebrated restaurateur, aided by Mr. Palmo, so long and favorably known to the lovers of good eating in the City.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1855. JOHN L. MOORE.

HOTEL OFFERED.—To lease for a term of years and furniture for sale; will accommodate 450 persons. It has been and is now doing a profitable business. Its location is such it cannot fail to pay, and with good management will pay a yearly profit of $10,000. A cash capital of $4,000 and securities for $8,000 more will be required. Answer by a self-addressed HOTEL, Herald office, stating name of the applicant.

GLOBE HOTEL—LODGINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.—The best cheapest in the City. A gentleman can obtain a comfortably furnished Bedroom, exclusively to himself, from $1 to $3 per week, or 25 cents per night. Several good Dining Saloons are in the vicinity.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry. EDWIN E. YALE.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY.—Is prepared to keep open this Hotel till Tuesday, Sept. 18. First-class rooms may now be procured.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 445 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 12 Murray-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 120 4th-st., on Washington square (entrance No. 133 Macdougal-st.)—J. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its thirteenth academic year on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior, Middle and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building erected by the Principals for the use of this Institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous. Pupils are received from 7 years of age and upward, to the number of 200; and the instruction provided is in the proportion of twenty pupils to the teacher. They are allowed daily exercise in the open air of the Park, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches required for business or College, including a knowledge of natural science, French, German and Spanish; commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping; civil engineering and surveying; together with the arts of drawing and painting. The Juvenile Classes are under the special tuition and care of one of the Principals. New pupils receive private and individual instruction when necessary to fit them for entering to advantage the classes of which they are to be members.

Personal interviews with the Principals, and catalogues containing the names of pupils, plans of instruction, regulations, terms, &c., may be had at the rooms of the Institute. Catalogues may also be obtained at APPLETON'S Bookstore, Broadway; also at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of its present patrons are appended as appropriate references:

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.,	A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	
Rev. Charles C. Darling,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,	
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	A. S. Ball, M. D.,	
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Wm. Power, M. D.,	
Hon. Prosper M. Wetmore,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,	
E. Vanderpool, M. D.,	Philip Milledoler, Esq.,	
Louis E. Hargous,	R. H. Duckworth,	E. M. Carrington,
Aden Smith,	Wm. C. Dougherty,	Benj. D. K. Craig,
Joseph W. Baker,	H. R. Dodworth,	James Davenport,
David Magie,	Allan Hay,	Joseph Evans,
Frederick Ketcham,	Wm. D. Salisbury,	B. Y. French,
John N. Genin,	Rufus Sanger,	Luther N. Fuller,
John J. Townsend,	H. A. Richardson,	F. P. Furnald,
Fred. L. Talcott,	Martin H. Rose,	Meyer Gans,
John H. Abeel,	Wm. R. McKimm,	Jacob Goldsmith,
Aug. B. Theriot,	Justus E. Earle,	Ira C. Goodell,
Robert McJimsey,	Geo. W. Brainard,	John L. Gratacap,
Courtland Palmer,	Richard Burlew,	John Gray,
W. H. Livingston,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	Christopher Gwyer,
Denis Julien,	Alfred Brooks,	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes,
Geo. S. Murfey,	Victor Bishop,	Jas. M. Benedict,
Charles Lowther, &c., &c.		

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.

Brooklyn, No. 127 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—(MAPLEWOOD,) PITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D., Principal.—The Fall Term will begin Sept. 27. Early application desirable. Location unusually healthful, uniformly improving Southern and Western girls; grounds extensive and beautiful. Provisions for education unsurpassed. Buildings heated by furnaces, and supplied with warm and cold water; each room with gaslight, turned off in the main pipe every night at bed time, thus avoiding risk from escape or explosion. A complete gymnasium for in-door, and vehicles for outdoor exercise, besides walking. All the Teachers exclusively devoted to their callings in the Institute, each having his own department, and not allowed to have any engagements in town, nor elsewhere. For further particulars see Catalogue, to be had on application.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY.—L. DE GARMO BROOKES' Dancing and Waltzing Academy, No. 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now open for the season, and is, beyond all question, the most extensive and convenient Dancing Academy in the United States, if not in the world. Days and evenings for tuition, (for classes:) Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P. M., for ladies and misses; and from 7 to 10½ P. M. for gentlemen and lads. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children (exclusively) from 3 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all times not occupied by classes. P. S.—Respectable parties wishing to engage the above rooms for soirees and balls, will please apply to Mr. BROOKES, No. 361 Broome-st.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 7 West 15th st., near 5th-av.—JAMES BOLTON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 25. Rooms large, well ventilated, and newly fitted up for School purposes. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and practical—designed to prepare boys either for entering college or engaging in business. The duties of the School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal, at the School-rooms. References—J. Ferris, D. D.; H. B. Smith, D. D.; E. D. Morgan, Esq.; Anson G. Phelps, Esq.; P. Perit, Esq.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Prof. F. J. EBEN is now prepared to receive a few more pupils on the (Boehm, German and Diatonic,) Flute. Those unacquainted with his ability as an instructor, he would refer to some of his present pupils on the Boehm Flute.

Wm. Hegeman, Esq., No. 165 Broadway.

J. N. Tifft, Esq., No. 32 Dey st.

J. H. Sheggoge, Esq., No. 371 4th-st.

H. Silverman, Esq., No. 22 North William-st.

For terms apply at No. 14 King-st., or at J. C. JOLLIE'S, No. 519 Broadway.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References—Hon. Murray Hoffman, G. P. Cammann, M. D., L. M. Hoffman, Charles Roome, N. P. Bailey, Samuel Davis.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 31 West 21st-st. The twenty-second year begins on Monday, Sept. 10. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five, to whom the Principal devotes his personal attention. A primary department, taught by a lady, is connected with the school. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or at Messrs. Appletons', Lockwoods' or Randolph's.

J. JAY GREENOUGH.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—No. 110 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 10. French and music are the principal objects of study. Private classes for German, French, Painting, Piano and Singing. Soirée Musicale Classique every month. Principal, Madame VANDERWEYDE, Graduate Teacher from France.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 6 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 3.

HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Drs. RICHARDS & [illegible]DAU will open a Classical and Mercantile Seminary, for Boarding and Day Pupils, to be conducted on the German Plan, at No. 239 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 10th of Sept. Circulars obtained at the Institute, and STAINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway.

A LADY LONG ENGAGED IN TUITION—Wishes to fill up some vacancies in a daily three hours' class, in a central part of the City. It is desirable that the pupils be from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply personally or by letter, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. N. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 22 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Conklin's, No. 2 Murray-st.

MRS. BROWN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. [illegible] Varick-st., Hudson square, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

THE BANCROFT INSTITUTE.—No. [illegible] Broadway. French, Classical and English School for Boys, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Also Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile Department on the same day. BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A., Principal.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL, for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGIATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, John V. Lewis, A. B., Frederick D. Seward, Associate Rectors.—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D.	Prof. G. D. Eaton.
Rev. I. C. Cutler, D. D.	Prof. A. Crittenden.
Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.	Hon. Conklin Brush.
Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel Marcus.	Dan. Marvin, Esq.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 120 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 133 Macdougal-st.) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYBSER, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 21 West 18th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 26th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, }
G. P. QUACKENBOS, } Principals.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 23d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 101 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

J. R. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic-sts., Brooklyn. The eighth year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 126 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr. PEUGNET, N. A. LESPINASSE and J. HAYDOCK SMITH, removed from Hammond-st. to Macdougal-st., corner Clinton-place, near Washington Park, reopened Sept. 3.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 996 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute.

JOHN GRANT, }
E. A. SMITH. } Principals.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive applications daily this week for instruction in Penmanship, Elocution, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

THE CHELSEA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence the exercises of its tenth year on Monday, Sept. 10. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th st.—The three departments of my school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars can be obtained at the school and at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 156 2d-av. C. C. ANTHON.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD, Jr., No. 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars with references, &c., obtained at their residence.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The new School for Females in 26th-st., XVIIIth Ward, will be opened for the reception of scholars on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The Principals will be at the School each day of this week for the purpose of registering the names of those who may apply.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS. MATTHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MR. GEORGE HENRY CURTIS—No. 193 West 20th-st., gives lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in Harmony and Composition connected with the Piano and Organ.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 749 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept. 4—No. 337 4th av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 15 East [illegible]-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 East 2[illegible]-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

INTSRUCTION.

MLLE. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th September. Carmansville, 155th-st., near Audubon Park.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 228 West 20th-st., conducted by the Misses ROGERS, is now open. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 103 Waverley-place, (two doors west from Washington-square,) reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MR. MURRAY BAIRNE, M. A.—Will reopen his School on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 14 West 2[illegible]th-st., third house from 5th-av.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 28 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES DEWEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 74[illegible] Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. E. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—At No. 75 Henry st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 173 West 22d st., near the 8th-av.

THE FIFTH ACADEMICAL YEAR—Of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary (Prof. GRAY'S,) will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 80 Montague-place.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on the 10th instant. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES STONE will reopen their school on Monday, Sept. 10, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers-st. Reopens Sept. 3. M. C. TRACY.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 10, at No. 41 8th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton $1; Cosma, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 24, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:40; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of E. P. & C. W. BELLOWS, No. 283 Water-st., New-York.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday....Sept. 4, [illegible] A. M.	Tuesday....Sept. 4, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday..Sept. 5, [illegible] A. M.	Wednesday..Sept. 5, [illegible] P. M.
Thursday...Sept. 6, [illegible] A. M.	Thursday...Sept. 6, [illegible] P. M.
Friday.....Sept. 7, [illegible] M.	Friday.....Sept. 7, [illegible] P. M.
Saturday...Sept. 8, 2 P. M.	Saturday...Sept. 8, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday.....Sept. 9, 7½ A. M.	Sunday.....Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
Monday.....Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday.....Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country.

SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.	Saturday....Sept. 8, 6 P. M.
Sunday......Sept. 9, 7½ A. M.	Sunday......Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
Monday......Sept. 10, 7½ A. M.	Monday......Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
Tuesday.....Sept. 11, 8 A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 11, 4 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING, landing each way at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplank's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, touching at Amos-st. each way. The favorite steamer THOS. E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 20th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Spring-st. at [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.; Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 and 2½ P. M. Leaving Coney Island at [illegible] and [illegible]. Touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Full fare for children.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHELPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, 1855. Will leave as follows: Amos-st., N. R., 8 o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 8½; Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, at 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER.—The large and substantial double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. Isaac O. PHILLIPS, capable of containing 2,000 persons. The boat is peculiarly adapted for such purposes—having two large flush decks, over 200 feet long, and a large promenade deck. For terms apply to the Captain on board, foot of Jay-st., or of WILLIAM GAGE, No. 4 Hall of Records.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The new and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, [illegible] BARNES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 183 Broadway, up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 186 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

COAL.

COAL $5 25 PER TON.—First quality Red and White Ash Schuylkill coal, egg or stove size, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply immediately at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Coal by the single ton or cargo. Extra flour $10 per bbl. No monopoly.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 35 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 158 Chrystie, near Delancy and 161 Division-st., near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or a quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 570 Greenwich-st., [illegible] Duane-st., and 29th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 162 Elizabeth-st., and 23 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.

Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or House's Point.

Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.

Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.

Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewoantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 106 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 20th July, 1855, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., then acting Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia, as infected places, and that all vessels arriving from said ports should be subjected to Quarantine until the 1st day of September, 1855; and

Whereas, the Board of Health has by a resolution, adopted on the 28th instant, declared that the time of Quarantine designated in the Proclamation of Mr. BARKER, should be extended until the 1st day of November, be it therefore known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the time of said Quarantine shall be extended until the 1st day of November, 1855, and continue with full force and effect until that day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, in our said City of New-York, August 29th, 1855.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue [illegible] CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]

[illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA, ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

[illegible]

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

[illegible]

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, and sealed for the subscriber, at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, until the 20th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of [illegible] Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.

DECKER & RUST, General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible] per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No. 18 William-st.

THIS COMPANY—having [illegible] Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security and pledge making fund for the Road before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, AND COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—[illegible] Bond Receiver. Any further information can be had on application by letter or otherwise to E. T. H. GIBSON, Agent for the Companies, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1855. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till [illegible] P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] o'clock P. M. till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at 1 (one) per cent. discount by the undersigned.

W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Depositors can sell their claims on producing their books and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 19 Wall-st., second floor.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 2 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by R. C. CROMMELIN, 20 Wall st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, BUFFALO COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, [illegible] 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Erie County,) into Western Bank, Washington County, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

[illegible]

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. [illegible], 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

[illegible]

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $250,000.

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000.

Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	E. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Pinkney,	[illegible]
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	[illegible]
Ramsey Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	[illegible]
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	[illegible]
P. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	[illegible]
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hogue[illegible],	[illegible]
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	[illegible]
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	[illegible]
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	[illegible]
Philip W. Engs,	S. B. Mills,	[illegible]
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	[illegible]
James Myers,	Frederick Prentiss,	

HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, and their contents, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	[illegible]
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	[illegible]
Wm. J. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	[illegible]
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	[illegible]
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	[illegible]
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	[illegible]
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	[illegible]

WM. PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per share, payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July [illegible], 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the [illegible] inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE, FIRE & INLAND NAVIGATION INS. Co., New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on the [illegible] inst. W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Sept. [illegible], 1855.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company due [illegible] instant, will be paid at the office of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. [illegible] William-st., New-York. [illegible] RHODES, Secretary.

KINDLING WOOD.—[illegible] HARRISON & SONS' Steam Factory, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, [illegible]; oak, [illegible]; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, [illegible] cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & MELLOR—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, one door from City Assembly Rooms.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE, RICH AND COSTLY NEW-YORK AND PARIS MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE, [illegible] offered at auction for absolute sale, in this City. [illegible] catalogues can be had on the morning of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Four months, for all sums over $300, will be given for satisfactory endorsed notes, interest added. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New-York, [illegible] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. T. MOULTON—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 110 Villa Sites. [illegible] J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on the 20th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1841, "for the purpose of carrying on the business of quarrying stone in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Northfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, conveniently located about half a mile from [illegible] A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. [illegible] Broadway. A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.

NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION, comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North Branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO, [illegible] part of the property belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with [illegible] per cent. interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, M. D. OGDEN, D. ELSTON, } Trustees Chicago Land Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. M. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, [illegible] State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire [illegible] furniture in house No. [illegible], all of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready. [illegible] N. B.—Sale peremptory and goods must be removed same day. Terms cash.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, HAIR MATTRESSES, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, [illegible] a large and general assortment of good City-made rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture [illegible]

N. B.—Sale peremptory and goods must be removed same day. Terms cash.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

MONEY TO BE MADE THIS MORNING—10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in buying furniture, [illegible] guaranteed sale. Catalogues ready, and sold in order except when otherwise desired.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Sept. 8, at [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, there will be sold, by order of the assignee, a very valuable stock of fine gold jewelry, [illegible] silver lever, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Sept. 10, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., at No. [illegible] Court-st., between Union and [illegible], Brooklyn. A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court, adjourned from the 4th instant.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 East [illegible], an assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs and Voltaire chairs, covered with satin, brocatelle and velvet, centre and sofa tables, with marble-tops, double and single French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, sideboards, extension dining tables of an extra large size, large sofas, suitable for a hotel or saloon; firm chairs, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Broad street.

This sale, which was adjourned on the 4th inst. by an order from the Supreme Court, will positively take place on the 12th inst.

J. J. BALDWIN, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—Fourth regular [illegible] sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by HENRY & EVANS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., comprising a full assortment of W. G., C. C., Rockingham and Common Ware; also, 150 packages best Glassware, in lots to suit dealers. Good well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.

MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION; SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE, Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 88, 308, 360, 525 and 584 Grand-st.; 144 and 225 Spring-st.; 111 and 722 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,450 New-York Post-Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN MONTHLY PILLS FOR FEMALES.—The combination of ingredients in Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case. In correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation—particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common, yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you—on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. For particulars see directions on the box—price $1. And will be sent to ladies confidentially, by mail, by enclosing $1 to

DR. J. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, N. Y.

Sold wholesale and retail by BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane. A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton. WHITEHEAD & BRO., Greenwich-st. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st. HALL, RUCKLE & CO., No. 220 Greenwich. C. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John, and at retail by all druggists.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. [illegible] [illegible] Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dee Bock, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. [illegible] remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE are speedily removed by this remedy, without injury to the gums. Eminent Dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th ed. 240 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bowel complaints, &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 246 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 8th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F., being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than anywhere. Those desiring a good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 349 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BARGAINS.—Rosewood 6½-octave new Piano for only $175; one Gilbert second hand in good order, $110; one Chickering, $115; one 4½-octave Melodion for $40.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S grand and square PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city, about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1855.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 10th of September, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the new School House now building in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The advertiser wishes to associate himself with a Mercantile House already existing, or with one about being established. He possesses experience and ability to superintend in detail the office business, including books, finances, correspondence, &c. Parties desiring to form a connection with a person thus qualified, will please advise the nature of their business and the amount of capital required. Communications addressed to F. A. B., at the office of this paper, will be confidential and have attention.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION.—Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL SULLIVAN and THOMAS KENNEDY, as Locksmiths, was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The business of the partners will be hereafter conducted at No. 73 5th-st., by THOMAS KENNEDY, who will pay the debts of the firm up to the 12th day of July, 1855, which were contracted by said firm. THOMAS KENNEDY, MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the negotiation of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.—An opportunity is now offered to artists engaging in this new and beautiful process, to make arrangements with a gentleman who has had some six months' thorough practice in the best known methods of this branch of Photography; and previously some nine years' practice in picture making in general. Address PHOTO, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had. The most unquestioned reference given and required.

$1,600.—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE—With a cash business in this City, well established, including the entire store fixtures and furniture now on the premises, necessary for a profitable continuance of the business, which yields $400 to $600 weekly. Owing to other immediate engagements the advertiser is induced to write this notice. Address, for three days, A. B., New-York Post-Office.

$4,000.—A GENTEEL AND EXCLUSIVE CASH MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, affording over 300 per cent. profit, with a valuable contract, and the stock, tools, &c., will be sold for $4,000, which, on examination, will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st., N. Y.

HAT STORE FOR SALE.—For sale, the stock of hats and caps, tools, fixtures, &c.; also the lease of an established hat store, in an adjoining city. Will be sold collectively or separately. Apply to JOHN RANDALL, No. 178 Water-st., N. Y.

PARTNER OR TEACHER.—A graduate, who has for five years conducted the classical department of a flourishing school in this City, desires a situation as partner or teacher in a first class school. Address A. M., this office.

LUMBER YARD.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established lumber yard, now doing a large and profitable business. The location is first rate. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 160 Pearl-st., Manufactory 79 Cliff-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. [illegible]

ELMIRA, N. Y.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company, M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With government brand [illegible] weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c.—Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

SANDUSKY EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 2:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 10:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 3 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford. I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. [illegible] connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 4 P. M. Express Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from 31st st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 5 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 637 Washington-st., New-York.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-st., New-York.

P. & J. DUGAN, No. 420 Broome-st., New-York.

THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 200 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. [illegible]

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing each way at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The fast steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. [illegible], will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in time for the cars. Returning, will leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For further particulars, inquire at No. [illegible] West-st., near [illegible]-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; CANADA, Capt. Stone; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon $130
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new, *Emerald Isle*, new, *Edward Stanley*, *Albion*, new, *Cambria*, new, *Shamrock*, new, *Driver*, new, *Dreadnaught*, new, *Queen of Clippers*, n. *Northampton*, new, *Constellation*, new, *City of Brooklyn*, n. *Wm. Tapscott*, *Benjamin Adams*, *Empire*, *Arctic*, *Antarctic*, *Rappahannock*, *Progress*, *Andrew Foster*, *Charles Buck*, *St. Louis*, *Galena*, *Forest King*, *Chimborazo*, *Philanthropist*, *Richard Morse*, *Robena*, *Houghton*, *Glance*, *Kossuth*, *Continent*, *Centurion*, *Helios*, *Consul*, *Constellation*, *Compromise*, *New-Hampshire*, *E. Z.*, *Underwriter*, *West Point*, *Adriatic*, *A. Z.*, *Racer*.

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new, *Southampton*, *Northumberland*, *Ocean Queen*, *Hendrick Hudson*, *Palestine*, new, *Devonshire*, *Margaret Evans*, *American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin $120
Price of passage, second cabin 75

This steamship, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, and so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The first class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at noon, for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers [illegible] Letters prepaid [illegible] will be received at the Office of the Agents till 11 A. M. of the day of sailing.

First cabin passage .... $[illegible]
Second cabin passage .... [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to DUNHAM & CO., Agents, No. 13 William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Isthmus crossed from Ocean to Ocean in Four Hours in first class rail cars.

Meals on the Isthmus Free to Steerage Passengers.

Baggage for Cabin Passengers Free for 100 pounds.

Baggage for Steerage Passengers Free for 50 pounds.

Embarking at Panama Free for all Passengers.

BY THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIPS:

ILLINOIS, SONORA, GEORGE LAW, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, GOLDEN GATE.

The next steamer will be dispatched for ASPINWALL on her regular day, THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the pier foot of Warren st., North River, connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamer SONORA, Capt. RICHARD WHITING.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE OR MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, At the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., Fronting the North River.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. The Panama Line connects at Aspinwall with a steamer from New-Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging. The Nicaragua Line has no connection with New-Orleans. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 8th of September, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $21. Pilatka $22.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Passage $25.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES R. JEWETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at their place of business, corner of Burling-slip and Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated April 21, 1855.

JOHN JEWETT, Jr., GEORGE W. JEWETT, BENJ. F. SEAVER, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COGGESHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JAMES H. COGGESHALL, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1855.

JAMES H. COGGESHALL, Executor. SARAH H. COGGESHALL, ELIZA H. COGGESHALL, } Executrix.

ap21-law6mS*

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS, CARCELS AND MODERATORS.—Just received, a new invoice of these beautiful lamps. Also, a great variety of French gas fixtures. Rape seed oil always on hand; glass ware, &c. Bronzing and gilding by fire done on the premises. Lamps cleaned and repaired by competent workmen.

E. DAGRONVILLE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR in the said City, [illegible] Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues, in the said City.—We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owner, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties or persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands and premises therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of a just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, respectively.

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy or transcript of such Estimate, Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections, in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said Report, &c., in case the same, or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM TURNURE, DANIEL DODGE. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALBERT SMITH, as Trustee, against John D. Wilcox, and Anna E., his wife, Geo. G. Johnson, Hiram C. Collis, Alexander Moir, Abram Van Dyke, Archibald McNair, John A. Nye, Bank of Silver Creek, Peter [illegible], Wm. Browning.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants, JOHN D. WILCOX and ANNA E., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, [illegible]

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 17th day of August, 1855. WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of JACOB YOHE, late of the borough of [illegible] [L. S.] in the County of Northampton, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, by an inquest for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphans' Court of Northampton County, the real estate of the said JACOB YOHE was duly valued and appraised; and whereas, none of the heirs of the said intestate appeared in Court at the return of the said inquisition, to take the premises therein mentioned at the appraisement thereof made. You and every of you are therefore hereby cited to be and appear before our Judges at Easton, at an Orphans' Court there to be held in and for the County of Northampton aforesaid on FRIDAY, the [illegible] day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse to accept of the said real estate at the valuation thereof made, or show cause why the same shall not be sold. Witness the honorable WASHINGTON McCARTNEY, President of our said Court, at Easton, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. [illegible] ABRAHAM SIGMAN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—Suffolk County.—[illegible] against [illegible] SAKELY and REBURAH, his wife, JAMES R. GRIFFEN and ABIGAIL, his wife, [illegible] Eugene R. Howard, Mary E. Howard, John L. Sanderson, William Snyder, John Lockwood, and Hannah L., his wife, and Joseph E. Burch:—You are hereby severally summoned and required to answer the complaint of JOHN L. KELCY and NATHANIEL KELCY, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County on the [illegible] day of May, 1855, and serve a copy of your answer on me at the town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer as aforesaid the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. P. BUFFETT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Stockport Post Office, L. I.

s1-law6wS*

CORPORATION NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given, that a sale of property for unpaid assessments will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1855, at 12 o'clock at noon, and be continued from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold; this sale being a resale of property on which the assessments still remain unpaid, which was sold for unpaid assessments previous to the sale of 1854, which said previous sales have been declared void. The detailed statement of the property so to be sold, &c., [illegible] published in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York, and copies of said statement may also be obtained at the Comptroller's office, No. 6 Hall of Records. By order of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and under the direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855. AUG'S PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

s1-law13wS

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN BRANDRETH against JAMES HARDING.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of July, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 4, 1855. A. G. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Sept. 5, 1855.

A. G. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 271 Broadway, N. Y.

s6-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARBON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 44 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated June 22, 1855.

JOHN COCHRAN, EDWARD KAVANAGH, } Executors.

je 23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against STEPHEN WATERMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of J. A. MACKAY, No. 6 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated, July 23, 1855.

CORNELIA WATERMAN, Administratrix.

jy28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN M. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1855.

SERENA A. THOMPSON, Administratrix.

s8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of F. F. MARBURY, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855.

JAMES JENKINS, JANE MARTIN, } Administrators.

mh17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. LOTT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE FOSTER, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April 5, 1855. SAMUEL A. LOTT, Administrator.

ap7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALSH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated June 20, 1855.

SAMUEL H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM TURNER, } Executors.

jr24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK COSTELLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of residence, No. 9 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of August, 1855. MICHAEL LYNCH.

s1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1855.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Administrator.

jy7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. GRIM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855.

OWEN SWEENY, Executor.

s1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DIXON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated April 27, 1855. JAMES COLLINS, Administrator.

my19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN E. [illegible], [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1855.

F. M. WARING, Administratrix.

au18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. TALLMADGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] TALLMADGE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 5, A. D. 1855. [illegible]

MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Important Proceedings.

The Board of Councilmen had some important matters under consideration last evening.

[illegible] CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Councilman [illegible] presented a petition, unanimously signed by residents along the line of the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, asking that a grant be given to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars upon their rails south of Fifty-ninth-street. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A NEW CHARTER.

The President offered the following preamble and resolution: [illegible]

CARRIAGE HIRE.

A resolution was offered by the President directing that the Comptroller be directed to pay no bills for carriage hire for any person in any way connected with the City Government, unless the nature of the service rendered be explicitly stated in the bills—also that said bills state the day, the time of day, number of hours, and the place or places visited, and, if a member of the Common Council, for what committee the service was required. Laid on the table.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Councilman [illegible] submitted a resolution that the late message of His Honor the Mayor be referred to a Special Committee, to report upon the same at an early day. The President appointed as the Committee, Councilmen [illegible], VAN RIPER, and MOORE.

WATER PRIVILEGES AT THE BATTERY.

The PRESIDENT offered a resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to notify [illegible], contractor for enlarging the Battery, to refund to the City the money he has collected for the use of water privileges in front of and connected with the Battery, and in case the said contractor refuses or neglects to refund the money within thirty days after the passage of the resolution, then that the Counsel be directed to commence a suit forthwith against the contractor for the recovery of the same. The resolution on motion was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

MONEY DUE ON UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

The President offered the following preamble and resolution: [illegible]

NIGHT SOIL.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, announcing, in conformity with a resolution of the Board, the sale at public auction, Saturday, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for five years, of the right to the night soil of the City to SAMUEL H. DAY, for $4,100, he being the highest bidder. He asks the confirmation of the Board. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS.

The Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Councilman [illegible] in the Chair. [illegible]

Councilman [illegible]—If the Comptroller has done wrong in certain acts, censure him for these, and if necessary impeach him; but when he was right, he hoped no one would seek to throw any obstacles in his way.

After some further remarks, the communication and accompanying ordinance were ordered to a third reading.

After a prolonged discussion upon paving Battery-place, in which it was determined to lay the same with the Belgian pavement, the Committee rose and ordered to a third reading a few minor papers, previously referred to them, when the Board adjourned to Monday.

Fires.

A camphene lamp exploded at the residence of Mrs. [illegible], No. 33 Eighth-street, at 9½ o'clock Thursday night, destroying about $50 worth of property. Mrs. [illegible] is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Office.

At [illegible] o'clock the same evening some bed clothes were set on fire accidentally in the building corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets. About $100 worth of property was destroyed.

About [illegible] o'clock Friday afternoon a fire broke out in a dwelling in the rear of No. 131 Allen-street, occupied by Mrs. SARAH [illegible], which soon spread to the adjoining building. It was soon put out, however. Loss about $1,000. The fire was of accidental origin.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of OWEN BOYLE, at the house of WILLIAM WHITE, No. 84 Baxter-street, when a verdict was rendered of "Death by compression of the brain, from a fall accidentally received at a building in [illegible]-street." Deceased was a native of Ireland and [illegible] years of age. He resided with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, at the house above mentioned. [illegible]

DROWNED—VERDICT OF CENSURE.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest on the body of [illegible], a child of the age of [illegible] years, and a native of New-York, whose death was caused by drowning. [illegible] The jury appended to the verdict a note censuring "the parties in charge of the dock for leaving it in the dangerous condition described by the witnesses."

BURNED TO DEATH.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday, on the body of JACOB CARPENTER, who came by his death under the following circumstances: [illegible] Verdict accordingly. Deceased was nineteen years of age, and a native of Germany.

Police News.

[illegible]

John H. Landwin and Theodore DuBois, yesterday, while in a liquor saloon, No. 86 Greenwich-street, got into a quarrel about the payment of a bill for a bottle of wine, which was ordered by the latter, who refused to pay for it, in the course of which DuBois shot Landwin, wounding him severely, although not dangerously. The assailant was arrested by Policeman [illegible], of the First Ward, and held to await the result of the injuries. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Baker vs. Neale et al.—Motion granted, &c., $5 costs to the defendant.

Winchell vs. Winchell.—CLERKE, J.—Motion denied on the ground that the defendant can take no steps in the cause except by a next friend, (Sec. 114.) I think it plainly means that a married woman can sue and be sued, only in conjunction with her husband, except when the action concerns her separate property, and when the action is between herself and her husband, and in the latter case, being the only one in which the husband cannot be joined with her, she must prosecute or defend by her next friend.

Kirkland vs. Cristalan.—See papers.

Schlerbaum vs. Sewell.—Motion granted; but the injunction must be so far modified as to allow Sewell to pay the notes when they become due to innocent and *bona fide* holders.

The People ex rel. Wilks vs. Guest et al.—CLERKE, J.—In this case no contract for any specific time is proved between the trustees and the relator, and it cannot be inferred. The fact that payments were to be made at certain periods, and in a certain manner, does not prove that the employment was to endure for any prescribed time. The acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, empower the trustees to employ teachers in the said schools, and probably when they think it expedient, they have the right to make a contract with them for a specified time; and on the other hand, they have the right to employ teachers and others *durante bene placito*, according to the custom which prevails in the City. In the case adverted to in Finch vs. Cleveland, (10 Barb. S. C. R. 290,) the teacher had been regularly employed for three months, and for four months, if desired; it was therefore properly decided that the trustees of a school district had no power to dismiss a teacher holding the proper certificate, without cause, and against his consent, before the expiration of his contract.

No such agreement has been proved in the case before me; but on the contrary it appeared to be the invariable custom to employ teachers during the pleasure of the trustees, leaving, of course, to the teachers, the right of terminating the employment when they think proper. The advantages as well as the disadvantages, are reciprocal.

Mandamus denied without costs.

Ferris vs. Isaacs.—Motion denied without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Before Recorder Smith.

THE MURDER CASES.

William H. Johnson was sentenced this morning at the opening of the Court to five years' imprisonment and hard labor in the State Prison, upon his own plea of guilty to three indictments for forgery upon Christopher Batterman, agent for the Sing-Sing State Prison.

This is a melancholy case. The wife and child of the prisoner were in Court. He is a well-dressed, and evidently intelligent and educated young man. His history is briefly, that "Fancy Charlotte," an abandoned Broadway prostitute, has been the instrument of his ruin. He is an Englishman of good family, and came here with first-rate prospects. Embezzlement from his employers, (carpet dealers in Pearl-street,) to support the extravagance of this woman, placed him in prison at Sing-Sing. After the term of his sentence was expired, he forged, (for the same purpose,) the three checks upon which he has again been convicted. During the time of his imprisonment he had seemingly deserved the commiseration and confidence of the prison authorities, and had been well treated and employed by them. He will now have renewed opportunity to muse on his own infatuation.

His wife appears to be an interesting young Englishwoman. She has her child—a pretty little girl—with her.

IRISH GIRL SENT UP.

Mary A. Hogan, a poor ignorant looking Irish girl, was indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from Elizabeth Irving, of Hudson-street, certain money, jewelry, and articles of clothing, in value amounting to above $300. Ninety dollars of the money, and some of the clothing, were recovered at the cellar where the prisoner absconded. The girl had been employed as a domestic servant. Articles were missed from the first day of her coming.

SENTENCES.

Judge STUART entered the Court, and pronounced sentence upon a few cases upon which judgment had been postponed from last Sessions.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT.

George Harrison was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for stealing from the shop of Jacob Courvoisier & Co., No. 119 Fulton-street, a gold watch—value $35. The watch was recovered.

No other case being ready, the Court adjourned until Saturday, dismissing the Jury until Monday.

LIST OF MURDER CASES FOR THE PRESENT SESSION.

1. William Eberlee, for the murder of John Gilfoy, Oct. 12, 1854, corner of Fifty-fourth street. H. L. Clinton for defence.

2. James Gillen, for the murder of Hugh Donnelly, May 29, 1855, by stabbing with a knife in Mulberry-street. F. A. Tallmadge for defence.

3. Jacob Mitchell, for murder of Mary Jane McQuade, by kicking, at No. 23 Jackson-street, June 21, 1855. H. L. Clinton for defence.

4. Wm. Schaffenberg, for murder of Eleanor Myer, by stabbing, in September, 1854, at No. 60 Greenwich-street. H. L. Clinton for defence.

For Oyer and Terminer, 1st Monday in October.

5. Lewis Baker, James Turner, Cornelius Linn, C. Van Pelt, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irving, Patrick McLaughlin, for murder of William Poole, by shooting with pistol, &c., &c. Counsel for defence M. Tallmadge, J. E. Devlin, Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. Clark, and Gen. Nye.

These are all the cases that are indicted; other cases may be possibly manslaughter or perhaps murder, but they have not yet been acted on by the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

Letter to General John H. Cocke, of Va.

SIR: You are a corporate member of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and will, I suppose, be present at the annual meeting, to be held at Utica, New-York, on the 11th instant, agreeably to your usual custom. You are a slaveholder. A gentleman in this State, who has long been acquainted with you, informs me that you and your son-in-law hold, at the present time, at least *one thousand slaves?* There was a time when, [illegible] I am [illegible] you wept and prayed over the [illegible], and was anxiously inquiring what duty required of you in the premises. It is possible that, since you took an active part in promoting the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and since the defence of the "institution" by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Boston, who is associated with you in the American Board—being also a member of the Prudential Committee, and preacher before the Board this year—your compunctions have ceased. It may be that you now think it quite consistent in you to be a commissioner to promote the conversion of the heathen in foreign countries, and among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians on this continent, while you, with your son-in-law, hold in comparative heathenish darkness one thousand men, women and children in this land, who are bereft of their dearest rights! But, allow me to express the hope that, coming once more into a Free State, into a community that feels more than ever an abhorrence of Slavery, associated with many of the most talented and influential ministers and laymen in New-England, New-York, &c., you may be brought to see the great inconsistency of your conduct, and be led, as you have nearly been led on former occasions, to emancipate those whom you hold in bondage, and thus afford a high example of Christian consistency, that may cause the apologists of Slavery in the Free States to blush, while it influences Christian professors at the South to imitate your example.

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.—Never since the admission of Croton Water into the City, have the mosquitoes been known to commit such depredations on the feelings of citizens as during the past month. Last Sunday night will long be remembered for the tortures inflicted by these voracious insects. Heretofore the mosquitoes, with the exceptions of the vicinity of the wharves, have been easily managed by the prudent housewife without the aid of nets; but this year they have proved themselves capable of resisting tobacco, and pennyroyal smoke as well as camphor and all other ordinary means of checking their depredations. The children, especially, whose tender flesh seems to be the first choice of these epicurean depredators have suffered most seriously. Why then should be such a swarm of them in the City this Summer. We cannot explain, unless they have been driven in from the country by so much rain and cool weather.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Brooklyn, it seems, also have an over-stock of these pests this year, and, according to their talk, are troubled much more than what we are in this City. Meanwhile, the mosquito away is an undoubted reality in New-York and vicinity, and we see advertised in our columns a Canopy and Net, by Mr. [illegible], No. [illegible] Chambers-street, as a bombardment against these pests, and says to the public, "Sleep in peace." This Canopy and Net is a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects, and, besides, is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERBURGH, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAFEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, *80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London*, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SILKS, RICH AND CHEAP.—CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open this day 250 pieces new Fall silks, purchased at the late auction sales, and will be cut in lengths to suit customers, at a very small advance from cost. The above goods comprise a *splendid* assortment, and vary in price from 50 cents up to the richest goods imported. No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A newly organized Company want a Gentleman to take the office of Secretary and Treasurer—Salary liberal. Unquestionable references will be required as to qualifications and integrity. Also will be required to take a small interest in the Company. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office, *giving references*.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Armorer of Tyre" continues to draw large audiences to this house. To-night it will be repeated, and with it the grand pantomime of the "Green Monster." Mr. J. R. SCOTT, MONS SCHMIDT, Mr. FOX, M'lle THERESE and the whole Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 53 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great *Manufacturing Dépôt*. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

About 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, as Mr. JOHN FREEMAN, of New-York, was passing down Division avenue, near Myrtle, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, he was accosted by two men, who inquired the direction to Peck-slip Ferry. While answering the question, one of the two struck him a heavy blow upon the head, which knocked him senseless. When he recovered he found his vest torn open, but his watch and money safe. The villains probably were alarmed while at their work, and fled for safety.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The Fall exhibition of this Society will be held on the [illegible] of the present month, in the Brooklyn Athenæum. The premium list has all been subscribed, and a fine display may be expected.

Yellow Fever.

The case rumored to be one of yellow fever in Brooklyn, turns out to be one of ship fever.

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending the 4th instant, sixty-two patients were received at this Hospital and four births, making 469 patients now under treatment. During the week the following deaths occurred: DENNIS MCCARTHY, of Ireland, aged 30; ANN HUSTON, of Ireland, aged 40; JANE GILLESPIE, of Ireland, aged 29; JOHN RHODES, of England, aged 23. There is not a single case in the Small-pox Hospital.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

In this Court yesterday, the Jury in the case of Taylor *vs.* the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, rendered a verdict of $300 damages and costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey Agricultural Society.

The New-Jersey Agricultural Society holds its first annual Fair at Camden, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of the present month. Their arrangements, we are assured, are on a more extended scale than the Society of our own State usually indulges; a large park is already enclosed, and very nearly enough contributions pledged to fill it. The New-Jersey and the Camden and Amboy Railroads carry contributions thither, and return them, without charge. The premiums amount to the aggregate value of $5,000.

A Desperate Fellow.

On Thursday evening, as a target company was returning to the Hoboken Ferry, a difficulty arose, the result of which was that JOHN MIERS, of New-York, drew a stiletto and attempted to use it. He was taken before the authorities, locked up for the night, and the next morning fined $3, and his wife, who, it seems, participated in the row, was fined $2.

Bursting of Street Lamps.

There were two alarms of fire on Thursday night in Jersey City, both caused by the bursting of camphene street lamps; one in Montgomery-street, near the Ferry, and the other in Newark-avenue, near Prospect-street.

Police.

In Jersey City Henry Bronard and Hannah Kelly were arrested, charged with being drunk in the streets. The former fined $2, and the latter committed two days.

John Travis, an ex-policeman, was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of being drunk, disorderly and threatening the lives of the officers. Committed for four days.

MARRIED.

At Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Mr. Chapman, Rev. ALEXANDER JONES, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, to ANN MORRIS, daughter of the late James H. Kearny, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, EDWARD LANGDON, son of Albert W. and Elizabeth Robinson, aged 3 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 377 4th-st., without further notice, on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 7, at 5½ P. M., WHEATY J., son of the late William T. Bennet, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 88 Fulton-st., on Sunday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, after a short illness, FRANK P., son of A. D. F. Randolph, of this City, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 67 Bedford-st., without further invitation.

At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 6, after a short illness, CAROLINE, wife of John R. Harris, and daughter of William Timpson, deceased.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

At Guttenburg, near Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 6, MARY ANN SPINKS, wife of [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

At the residence of Parham Moon, Esq., Halifax County, Va., on Sunday, Sept. 2, WM. C. MOON, a native of Virginia, but for some years a resident of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, HETTIE W., daughter of James G. and Julia T. De Forest, aged 15 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 66 Lexington-av., on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 7.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Coup. 117		400 Nic'agua Trans. Co. s3	19
5,000 Ohio 6s, '86		200 do. b60	19
500 Indiana State 5s		200 do.	19
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90		100 Clev. & Tol. R.	
500 California 7s		50 do. b60	97
6,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47		150 do.	
2,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71		100 Mich. Central R. b30	
25,000 Erie Bonds of '75		200 do.	
2,000 H. R. 2d mtg bs		150 Cumb. Coal Co.	
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. div bs		100 Reading Railroad	
50 Canton Co.			
100 Erie Railroad b60			
[illegible]		25 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	
[illegible]		100 Panama R. R.	
[illegible]		145 Cle. & Pitt R. R.	
[illegible]		57 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	111
100 Ill. Central R. R. s3	96	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. b3		100 Nicar. Trans. Co. s3	19
5,000 do. b60		200 do.	
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	100		
5,000 Terre Haute & Alt.			
2d Mo t. Bonds	80	100 Cumberland Coal Co.	
7,000 Tennessee 6s, '90		100 Hudson River R. R.	
200 Canton Company		70 Erie Railroad	
275 Cleve & Tol. R. R. s3	97		
25 Reading Railroad b10		5 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	111

FRIDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The private commercial correspondence by the *Atlantic* steamer affords nothing very encouraging for the Foreign demand for American Stocks. The London market which has moved *with much irregularity for a year past, is just now* without demand for either State or Railway Bonds. From the Continent the orders are mostly of a retail character. And the consequence of these advices to-day was a pretty free offering of Illinois Central Bonds at 85¾@85½, and new Eries at 90½. There was a call also of Terre Haute Second Mortgages as low as 80 ℔ cent. New-York Central Sevens brought 100 ℔ cent. The State issues were fairly supported, though they have scarcely advanced of late equal to the accumulating interest. The Share list shows a more speculative feeling, particularly in Reading and Erie; the former advancing 1 ℔ cent. on yesterday's rates. There is some prospect, we are glad to hear, that the dealings in New-York Central will be resumed at the Stock Exchange Board, by the partial removal or qualification of the order of the new arrangement made by the Railroad Company, that only one transfer a day is permitted. The Transfer Agents and the Registrar, as well as the President of the Company, are understood to favor the accommodation of the Brokers and dealers in the Stock to this extent, and the chances are they will be met in a corresponding spirit by the Brokers, by the use, as far as practicable, of certificates with power of attorney attached, in making deliveries—thus saving the necessity of repeated cancellations during the same day. The Stock sold privately, *early in the day, at 99½ ℔ cent., and sub*sequently at par. Mr. DRAPER advertises a large sale of the Stock, by auction, for next Friday, 14th inst. The Stock of the Toledo Company advanced this afternoon to 87½ ℔ cent. The August traffic was $51,683, against $33,217 last year. The August returns of the new Chicago and Burlington line, are $139,274, of which $100,695 was in freight traffic. The Burlington and Quincy Company receive of this, $72,302, and the remainder is distributed to the Galena, Military Tract and Peoria Roads, with which they run in connection. The Milwaukee and Mississippi return for the same month is $54,715, against $32,324 same month in 1854, and for the 8 months of the calendar year the total is $357,450, against $243,292 to date last year. Without further increase, the result for the whole year will exceed by $25,000 the estimate of the Company for 1855, which is $550,000, while at a corresponding increase for the remaining 4 months, the sum would run up to $630,000. The telegraph reported this morning, that Mr. BACON was on both the tickets of the Ohio and Mississippi Company for Director. This is confirmed by the details of the election in the St. Louis papers. Two separate elections were held, and in the same building. The BACON ticket proper received about 25,000 votes (or shares,) and the opposition, headed by Col. O'FALLEN and Mr. DON MORRISON, polled 20,000 votes. Both claim to be regularly elected. The process by which Mr. BACON achieved the larger vote for his ticket is curiously enough stated by the St. Louis *Republican*. The recent investigating Committee found among other irregularities, that PAGE & BACON had delivered Iron to the value of $40,000 beyond the charges on their own books. Thereupon a demand was made by BACON on the old Board—his own friends—for this sum in cash, or an issue of Shares at the cash market value. The latter was conceded, and *five dollars* the share fixed as the cash value of 8,000 shares to make good the sum due, and not included in the celebrated five day note of $1,158,000! With these 8,000 shares Mr. BACON controlled the election of a new Board of Directors of his own selection.

The demand for Money, to-day, was quite active with a portion of the demand borrowers, though the general report is, that at 7 ℔ cent. the supply works easy. English bills are in excess of the demand at 109½@110, first class business names. We heard of sales of £15,000 or £20,000 at a concession of a sixteenth ℔ cent., in the way of interest, from the inside figure. Continental Exchange in good request on Paris and Bremen. The steamer for Bremen and Southampton, as stated yesterday, will take from three to five hundred thousand dollars in Gold bars. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day, $60,637, the total this afternoon, $5,418,127. The California packet of the 16th of August, *via* Nicaragua, is now due. We hear that the Panama steamer may not have left San Francisco until the 20th. The Atlantic Bank, at the election to-day, passed to a new administration by the voluntary retirement of Mr. PRICE, the late President, and the substitution of Mr. J. E. SOUTHWORTH, of SOUTHWORTH, SLAWSON & Co., wholesale Grocers. Mr. D. M. WILSON, Iron merchant, and Mr. LEWIS ROBERTS, of the Flour trade, were made Directors.

The Dry Goods Import, this week, is $2,036,387, against $1,910,664, same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,202	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	1,341	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$1,910,[illegible]	419	$125,880	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered....$2,036,387 Total marketed [illegible]

The Hannibal and St. Joseph line of Road, projected across the State of Missouri from the Mississippi River at Hannibal, where it will connect with the great network of Illinois Roads to the Missouri at St. Joseph, has been taken hold of by a party of Boston capitalists, consisting of R. B. FORBES, JOHN M. FORBES, JOHN E. THAYER, H. H. HUNNEWELL and THOMAS B. CURTIS. The work has a Government grant of 600,000 acres selected lands, and a Stock subscription of $1,500,000. The local and other individual subscriptions *to the Stock are stated at $1,000,000. Length of* the Road 209 miles. Estimated cost not to exceed $6,000,000. The loans of the concern, about one-half the cost, will be based upon its lands, which at $5 the acre would reimburse the Bonds, or at $8 an acre leave $1,900,000 surplus, or at $10 an acre leave a surplus of $3,100,000. The report of the Land Agent, Mr. E. B. TALCOTT, on the character and value of the property, affords much encouragement to the projectors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Railroad, held on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. NOTTINGHAM, a gentleman who, it is said, has had considerable experience in the management of Railroad affairs, was appointed Superintendent, and Mr. CAMPBELL, for many years connected with the Superintendent's department, and since the resignation of Mr. ELLIOT, has been the acting Superintendent, was appointed Assistant Superintendent.

The advertisement of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, the principal proprietor of the *Breckinridge Coal property in Kentucky*, of the terms of sale, for domestic use, of the Cannel Coal taken from these mines, will be found on another page.

The annual statement of the commerce of City of New-Orleans, for the business year ending Aug. 31, has just been published by the *Shipping List* of that city.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS LEADING STAPLES.

	1854-5.	1853-4.	1852-3.
Bacon, pkgs	31,371	31,155	12,008
Bacon, lbs	282,920	121,600	403,798
Beef, pkgs	41,575	40,011	62,291
Pork, pkgs	265,916	265,144	370,330
Pork, lbs	6,250,000	12,000,000	9,750,000
Flour, bbls	672,111	874,258	937,085
Corn, sacks	1,110,000	1,749,000	1,166,000
Cotton, bales	1,285,768	1,420,160	1,655,867
Sugar, hhds	180,742	274,000	93,100
Tobacco, hhds	53,348	49,000	72,000

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—At $6 37½ for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs., a moderate business is being transacted.

BEESWAX—No change in prices—1,600 lbs. of American yellow sold.

CANDLES—Being in light supply and active request, rule very firm.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at full rates, with sales of 300 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c.; 600 bags Rio at 11[illegible]@12c., the latter an extreme price; 300 Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., a small lot of Porto Rico at 12c., and some St. Domingo at 10c. ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is estimated at 23,000@24,000 bags.

COTTON—As we had anticipated, the foreign advices ℔ *Atlantic* have occasioned a very dull and heavy feeling in the market. Sales cannot now be effected, with some material abatement in the claims of holders; but though these are anxious to realize, they are reluctant to reduce their prices much. A concession of [illegible] ℔ lb from our last quotations is the utmost they are disposed to make, while buyers generally demand [illegible] ℔ lb. This disagreement about prices has interrupted business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been more sought after by home dealers, shippers and speculators, and influenced by moderate receipts and encouraging European news, they command better prices. The day's operations amount to 11,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 37½ @ 7 50
Straight State	7 50 @ 7 62½
Favorite and Extra State	7 [illegible] @ [illegible]
Mixed Western	7 62½ @ 7 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½ @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 12½
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @ 10 75

Canadian is rare and needed. Small lots are selling at from $8@$9 ℔ bbl. Some of the Provincial markets are nearly bare; and there is a diversion of Flour from Oswego, intended for this market, towards Montreal and Quebec. This circumstance will affect our receipts for some time hence. Southern Flour more inquired for and is doing better. The day's movements add up 1,100 bbls. mixed to extra, at $7 75@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, though obtainable at $5 50@$7 25 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules scarce and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 12½ for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is still inactive but steady, as before quoted.

GRAIN—Wheat of prime quality is scarce and wanted, especially for shipment, at firmer rates; but common kinds are dull and heavy, with but a limited inquiry therefor. The latter constitute the bulk of the stock in market, and on this account holders experience much difficulty and delay in disposing of their lots. The day's transactions embrace 14,000 bushels Southern at $1 75@$1 95 for inferior to choice white; and $1 65@$1 78 for red, ℔ bushel. Rye is actively sought after, and is advancing,—2,000 bushels have been sold to-day at $1 12@$1 15 ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue to arrive freely, and to decrease in value. State and Western are now quoted as low as 38c.@45c. ℔ bushel, with but a moderate demand at these reduced figures. Corn is still less abundant, and being more inquired for, it is a shade dearer. The day's sales comprise 50,000 bushels Western mixed at 80c.@86c. for sound, and 67c.@88½c. for unsound, ℔ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 300 bales River at about former quotations.

HEMP—Is quiet, but stiffly held, in view of the light stock in market and the prospect of an increased demand.

HOPS—Are selling slowly, at 20c.@25c. for New, and 10c.@14c. for Old, ℔ lb. The supply is light.

IRON—Remains as last noticed.

LATHS—Are also unaltered.

LEAD—Continues in good request, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last, including 300 tons Foreign, mostly at $6 31½, and some Galena at $6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is still taken in lots as wanted at 90c.@92c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much; the day's sales consist of 200 bbls. New Orleans, at 37c.; 67 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in lots, at old figures; and 450 bbls. Syrup at 43c.@44c., mainly the latter rate for Golden, and 41c.@42c. for Sugar House, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still in demand, and would be readily taken at $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs., but holders claim more money. Spirits do. are also in good request and buoyant at 43½c.@44c. ℔ gallon. Tar is unchanged. Further sales of common Rosin have been effected at $1 55@$1 [illegible], ℔ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered—showing an easier market.

OILS—There is still considerable inquiry for Whale and Sperm at full previous quotations. Red Oil is scarce and wanted at 65c.@68c. ℔ gallon. We have nothing particularly new to notice in Palm or Olive Oils. Linseed is in slack request at 91c.@92c. for large, and 92c.@94c. for small lots, ℔ gallon. An improved demand exists for Lard Oil at 87½c.@93c. ℔ gallon. It is in light supply.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quietly and languidly, but closed with renewed vigor. The day's sales reached 1,500 bbls. at $22 25@$22 31½ for new Mess; $20 for New Prime, and $19 50 for Sour Mess ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Lard is improving. The day's sales include 400 bbls. and tierces fair to prime at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef appears about the same; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 50 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand within a range of from $[illegible]@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for good to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Remains inactive and languid, as before quoted.

SALT—Liverpool ground and fine fish is in fair request at steady prices. Other kinds are unchanged.

SEEDS—Appear quiet, but firm, with a small amount of all kinds offering.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 11c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The supply is not equal to the increasing wants of buyers, and the actual competition for what is offering, very favorably affects prices. This day's sales add up 1,200 hhds., mainly Cuba Muscovado, at from 6½c.@7½c., showing a further slight improvement, with 800 boxes brown and yellow Havana at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. Refiners have also a lighter stock on hand, and they look for higher prices. This rapid rise in the value of Sugars is apt to lessen the consumption thereof.

TALLOW—Prime is selling in lots as wanted at 12c.@12½c., mostly at 12½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—Crude continues in fair request at well supported rates, with sales since Tuesday last of 170 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@12c.; 85 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@14c.; 530 bales Havana at 28c.@32c.; with 200 bales Cuba and 74 do. Cienfuegos on terms not made public. Manufactured kinds are also in pretty active demand within our range: No. 1, 25 and 6½, Pounds; Half-lbs, 5's and 8's, 15c.@[illegible]; Common to [illegible]; [illegible] No. 1, 16c.@[illegible]; Pounds, extra [illegible]; Pounds, medium, 14c.@[illegible]; [illegible]; Ladies' Twist, [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales [illegible] bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at from 41c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon, the market being languid and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Ship owners were asking higher rates, and this checked business. For Liverpool the engagements included 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@[illegible]; 2,000 bbls. Flour at [illegible]; [illegible] bushels Grain, in bags, part, at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; and some heavy goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour was quoted at 2s. 6d., and other articles at proportionate figures, with light shipments. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

City Trade on the Canals.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the first week in September*, 1855.

MERCHANDISE CLEARED. Articles.	On New Canal.	Articles.	On Erie Canal.
Sugar, lbs	1,329,318	Iron, lbs	[illegible]
Molasses, lbs	284,000	Railroad Iron	[illegible]
Coffee, lbs	319,036	All other mdse.	[illegible]
Nails, lbs	100,331		
Total			[illegible]

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 7.

There has been increased activity in our Iron market during the past week. The sales for the week add up 7,000 tons, at [illegible] for No 1 Pig—some selling $30. Forge $24, and sales of 1,500 tons on the Susquehanna at $22 50. Merchant Bars [illegible]. Rails firm at $65 cash. Steel $116. Nails [illegible]. Blooms $70@$80. Pine Iron $4 50@$5 75.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 7—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR more active, but prices unchanged; 2,000 bbls. sold at $6 50@$6 75 for common to choice Michigan; $6 87@$7 for fancy Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, and $7 12@$7 25 for Extra. A moderate business in WHEAT; sales, 9,000 bush. Red Indiana at $1 40, and 1,500 bush. at $1 45. CORN very firm; sales, 30,000 bush. at 74½c.@75½c., mostly at 75c. Nothing doing in OATS.

Canal Freights—Corn 16½c. to Albany, and 19½c. to New-York. The *Lake Imports* yesterday were—FLOUR, 6,687 bbls.; WHEAT, 53,060 bushels; CORN, [illegible] bushels. *Canal Exports* same time—FLOUR, [illegible] bbls.; WHEAT, 20,062 bushels; CORN 79,[illegible] bushels; OATS, 15,676 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 7—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR active and very firm. Sales, 4,500 bbls., at $6 50@$6 75 for common to choice Michigan; $6 87@$7 for choice to fancy Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Wisconsin; and $7 12@$7 25 for Extra. WHEAT, without anything special to note. Sales, 5,000 bushels, at $1 40 for Red Indiana; $1 42 for do. Ohio; and $1 55 for sound do. Good advancing. Sales, 60,000 bushels, at 74½c.@75½c., closing at the latter. Small parcels at 76½c. OATS—no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Lake Imports for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day—FLOUR, 8,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 15,679 bushels; CORN, 31,[illegible] bushels; OATS, 376 bushels. Canal Exports same time—FLOUR, 882 bbls.; WHEAT, 25,[illegible] bushels; CORN, 76,661 bushels; OATS, 11,570 bushels.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 350 bales at 9c.@11½c. Receipts for the week, 1,100 bales. Stock, 1,400 bales. RICE sells at $3@$3. FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT depressed.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Friday—First Board*—[illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5, 1855—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Tennessee*, from Havre—[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 34 | Sun sets..... 6 [illegible] | Moon rises..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 12 | Gov. Island.... 4 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen, C. H. Sand.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Tennessee, Wallace, Havre [illegible]

[illegible]

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Ship Isaac Bell, for Mobile—and for Liverpool as before reported.

Whalers.

Aug. 20, in lat. 31 40, lon. 67 40, bark Muskingum (arrived at this port) spoke whaling schr. Olive, Clark, of Provincetown, with ten bbls. black fish oil—all well.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 26, lat. 34 38, lon. 68 30, bark Kate, [illegible], from Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Laborn, June 28, barks N. Boynton, for New-York July 6; Ocean Eagle, for Boston, loading.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 17, bark Antelope, for New-Haven in 6 days.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. [illegible] Williams-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Rooms is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.

J. G. WHITE, Recording Secretary.

LANCEWOOD.—[illegible] Lancewood Spars, fresh and of the finest quality. 3,000 Bamboo poles, very superior, long, and good taper. Also, a fresh lot of first quality Grass Line. On hand and for sale by J. & J. G. COSTER, No. 86 Fulton-st., New-York, (removed from No. [illegible])

H. F. FARRINGTON, EVANS' FIRE CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. [illegible]

FIRE AND EXTRA FINE SHADES.—[illegible], by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible]